

ATTENTION

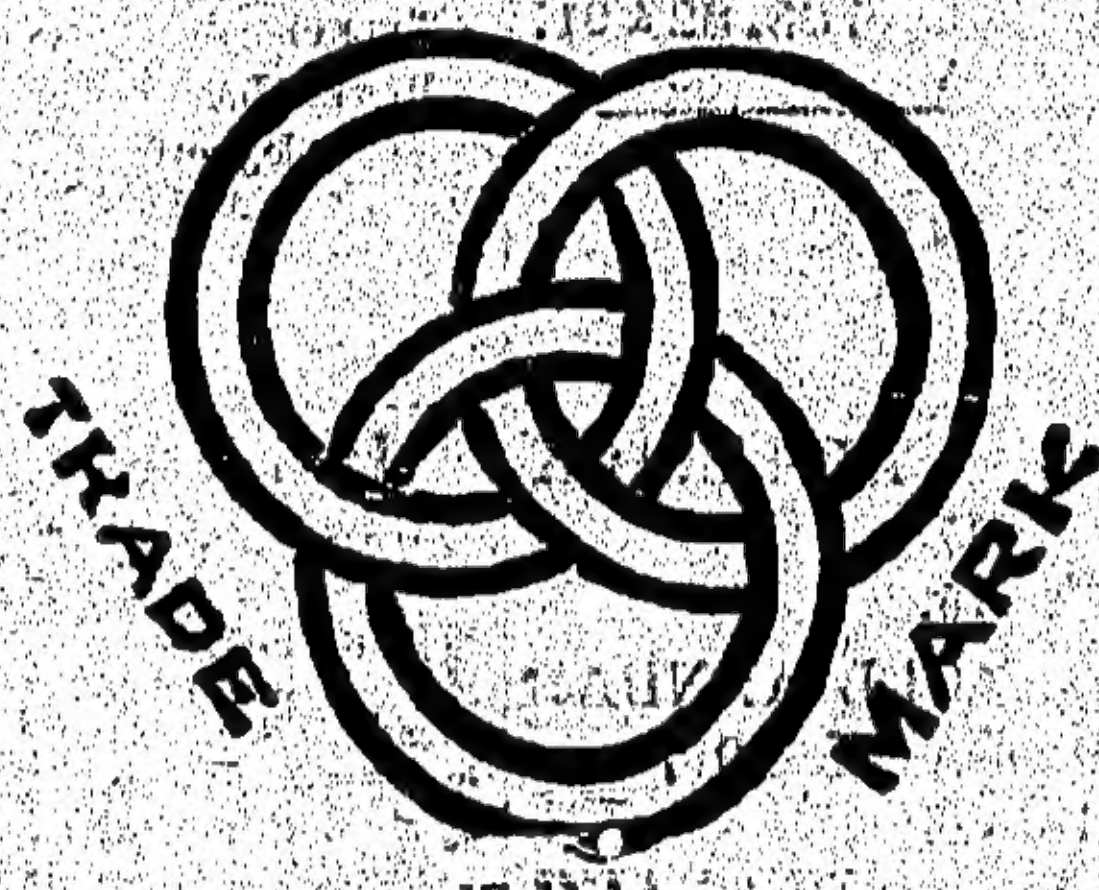


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17805—(a) Songs without words No. 22 Sorrow ... Concert Orchestra	(b) A Stein Song ... (Violin) ... Orpheus Quartette
17899—(a) Swing Along ... (Accordian) ... Pietro Deiro	(b) Success Medley ... (Violin) ... Alma Gluck
17895—(a) Melody Bag ... (Violin) ... Alma Gluck	(b) From the land of the sky blue water ... (Violin) ... Alma Gluck
64190—Les Farfadets ... (Violin) ... Alma Gluck	64193—O sole mio ... (Violin) ... Alma Gluck
74293—Nocturne, op. 10, No. 1 ... (Piano) ... Alma Gluck	74400—Tosca, Vlast d'ario ... (Voice) ... Frances Alda
89092—Bohème, Cue golda mania ... (Voice) ... E. C. C. C.	

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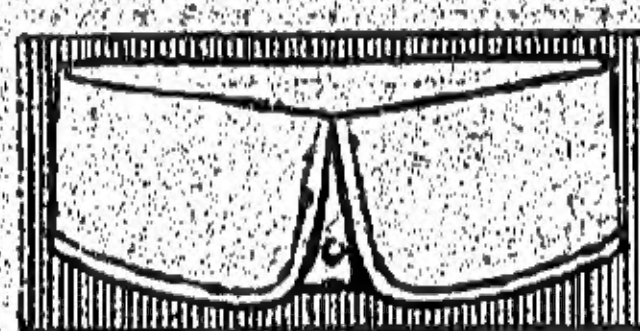


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LONDON.

THE BRITISH CONCESSION, SHAMEN.

ANNUAL MEETING OF LAND-RENTERS AND RATEPAYERS.

The annual general meeting of Land-renters and Ratepayers of the British Concession, Shamien, was held at H. B. M. Consulate-General under the Chairmanship of H. M. Consul-General on February 23rd. There were present Messrs. Jamieson (13), Pratt (1), Bell (3), Darch (2), Fry (2), Webb (2), Road (2), Carl (6), Berruyer (1), McAllum (1), Hoson (1), Shields (2), Chaudoin (1), Smith (1), Peel (1), Dent (7), Donnelly (1), Gerin (1), Sutton (9), Robertson (1), Forbes (4), Lammert (1), Brown (3), Hansen (1), Mehta (2), Herb (3), Reynolds (2), Matheson (3), Eager (3), Cameron (3), Shera (1), Adams (1), Farmer (2), and Kitching (3), giving a total of 102 votes.

A QUESTION.

The Chairman said that the first business before the meeting was the adoption of the outgoing Council's report and the passing of the Accounts.

Mr. Eager proposed, and Mr. Smith seconded, that the report for 1916 be adopted and the accounts passed.

Mr. Dent said he would like to enquire about land lot No. 54 and the value of the bungalow. He had heard that a quarter of it had been leased to the Victoria Hotel. It appeared that an offer of \$40,000 was submitted in 1912, and at a Landrenters' Meeting in December, 1913, it was divulged that a portion had actually been sold. Now three quarters of the lot only was valued at \$30,000, which was too much.

Mr. Smith referred to Mr. Dent's letter to the Council in which he asked three questions:—(1) What are the terms of the lease of a portion of Lot 54, and what consideration was received by the Council for granting it? (2) Was this lease registered in the British Consulate? (3) Upon what basis does the Council at present value Lot 54 at \$30,000 and the bungalow at \$500?

The answers were as follows:—(1) In April, 1913, the Council arranged a lease of a quarter of Lot 54 with Mr. Farmer for a period of 48 years at a rental of \$80 per annum; the ground floor to be retained by the Council and to be offered to Mr. Farmer as a rental to be decided later if not needed for the Fire Engine. The lease was signed not on the authority of the ratepayers but on that of the then Council. In December, 1913, a special meeting of ratepayers was held to consider an offer from Mr. Farmer of \$40,000 for Lot 54. The offer was rejected. (2) The lease is dated July 1st, 1913, and is registered in the British Consulate. (3) The re-valuation was made by the Municipal Engineers.

Mr. Dent said the proceedings of the meeting held in December, 1913, were not on record, and asked if any opinion was then expressed as to completion of lease on July 1st.

The Chairman replied that there was no record of any meeting to obtain ratepayers' sanction to the lease. The fact was merely stated in a printed circular to landrenters dated November 21st, 1913. No reference was made to it in the minutes.

Mr. Dent thought it was most irregular to lease this land without reference to the ratepayers.

The Chairman concurred in this view. Mr. Kitching pointed out that no members of the outgoing Council were then on the Council.

The report and Accounts were then put to the meeting and passed.

THE WATERWORKS.

Mr. Smith, as Chairman of the outgoing Council, at the request of the Chairman, then made a statement with regard to the Waterworks, in which he gave figures in connection with the running expenses, and stated that the estimate had been exceeded last year by \$2,817. On the present system of a per cent. assessment, several large consumers were very lightly taxed, so it was decided to instal meters. These had been ordered from England, but, so far, only 12 had arrived. In the meantime he suggested that an additional 1 per cent. tax be levied, and also that a tax on flush-closets of not less than \$25 per annum be levied.

The Chairman asked why the original estimate for the Waterworks, given in 1912, had been so greatly exceeded.

Mr. Smith regretted that he was unable to explain this, not having had notice of the question. The original estimate was only a rough one.

Mr. Shields called on Mr. Adams, the Municipal Engineer, to make a statement in this connection.

Mr. Adams said that there must have been a great deal of waste. The original estimate was based on a consumption of 25 gallons, whereas, in 1916, 40 gallons per head, and, in 1916, still more, were consumed. The engines were running double time, and the cost of materials, coal, oil, etc., had greatly increased lately.

The Chairman: What are the actual expenses of running the engine?

Mr. Adams: I cannot say, offhand.

Mr. Smith then continued his report, referring to the Bund, the Shelter at the British Consulate steps (due to the generosity of Messrs. Wassimull, Assamull, the Municipal Bungalow and the Nursing Home).

The Chairman invited discussion of the Waterworks question. He was strongly opposed to the additional tax of 1 per cent., which was most unfair to small consumers, and proposed that the meters which were already here should be installed in the houses of the largest consumers.

Mr. Reynolds asked the Municipal Engineer if every house could not be fitted with a tank and be limited to a certain consumption of water every 24 hours.

Mr. Adams: All but three already have tanks.

The Chairman: Are they sufficient to supply the wants of the respective houses?

Mr. Eager thought that this arrangement would be equally unfair, as people using less water would be penalised as much as the rest.

Mr. Smith stated that in Bonanice Building there were 20 flush-closets installed, which used a great deal of water.

Dr. Reynolds said that he knew of one house with a flush-closet where the ballcock was tied up with string to save the trouble of pulling the plug.

Mr. Sutton suggested that a bye-law be passed compelling all houses with flush-closets to use meters, and inquired whether the Council was authorised to do so or whether a special bye-law would be required for the purpose.

Mr. Dent proposed that the incoming Council suggest some equitable means of charging for the water. He was himself paying considerable sums on his water assessment where, in point of fact, he used no water at all.

Mr. Smith suggested that the 12 meters available be installed in the buildings which had been specially mentioned, and that the ratepayers decide on the charge to be made.

Mr. Carl pointed out that meters had been supplied to the Customs by the Canton Waterworks. Might they not also be able to supply the Council, even if less cheaply than firms abroad?

Mr. Shields stated that the Waterworks had no meters and that none could be obtained from home.

The Chairman's view was that meters should be put on the large buildings at least, and when their consumption should thus have been ascertained a meeting be called to consider a scheme for extending payment. He was strongly opposed to increasing the assessment. Most of them did not pay the tax themselves, but presented absentee landlords, whose interests it was their duty to consider.

It was put to the meeting and carried that meters be applied to the chief large buildings, and a report on their indications submitted to another meeting.

In reply to a question by the Chairman, Mr. Smith explained that the \$2,031.55 expended on road repair was necessitated by sinkage in places.

Mr. Kitching observed that the outlay on road repair, though as great as the Council could afford, was considerably less than the conditions really called for.

A NURSING HOME.

The Chairman then referred to the question of a Nursing Home. He thought that, in view of the present financial position, no steps should be taken about it for the time being. The community was small, and by good drainage and an expensive water-supply the incidence of serious disease had been reduced to a minimum.

Mr. Smith said the Council had decided that the expense involved was too great to be considered, and the meeting agreed to drop the scheme.

THE BOATHOUSE.

In reply to the Chairman, Mr. Smith stated that the valuation of the boathouse had been \$10,000 in 1914 and 1915, but that \$2,500 had been written off for depreciation.

The Chairman pointed out that the actual selling value of such a building would be very small indeed.

TAXATION OF UNOCCUPIED HOUSES.

Mr. Dent suggested that the taxation of the owners of unoccupied houses according to their assessment value was a hardship, but

The Chairman urged that, as such houses might at any time come into occupation, the tax could not reasonably be objected to.

ELECTION OF THE NEW COUNCIL.

The Chairman announced that the following proposals had been published, and, as no others were made, proceeded to declare the gentlemen in question elected:—

Mr. W. FARMER, proposed by Mr. Forbes, seconded by Mr. McCallum.

Mr. H. SUTTON, proposed by Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Kitching.

Mr. H. M. WEAVER, proposed by Mr. Sutton, seconded by Mr. Forbes.

He observed that if the new Council found their work too heavy they could call a special meeting with a view to adding to their number.

The meeting closed with an expression by the Chairman of thanks to the outgoing Council for their services, and, in particular, to Mr. Shields for his assumption, pending the appointment from London of a successor to Superintendent Allison, of the duties of Superintendent of Police.

JAPAN. THE WAR BOOM.

A liberal use of superlatives is required to do justice to the economic position of Japan during 1916. Practically in every direction it has been a boom year. The specie reserve, which at the beginning of the war was 330,000,000 yen and had passed 500,000,000 before the end of 1916, mounted steadily to 600,000,000, and seemed likely to reach the seven hundred million before the end of the year. During the year Japan acted as the "Allies' banker" to the extent of 45,000,000 for Russian Treasury bills, and 210,000,000 for British Treasury bills, while in December a 6 per cent. loan of 210,000,000 was floated for the purpose of adjusting exchange between New York and London. A loan of 50,000,000 yen was raised for Chinese railways, and domestic loans to the amount of 40,000,000 yen have also been easily negotiated.

But while Japan's specie holding is thus unprecedented, for commitments have made a great advance. The Government is pledged to restore the sinking fund for the redemption of the Foreign Debt from the present annual figure of 30,000,000 yen to 50,000,000 yen; it is further confronted with a naval programme entailing an expenditure of 200,000,000 yen spread over 12 years, and a railway programme calling for large sums for construction and particularly repairs. In the Budget for the financial year 1917-18 the additional 20,000,000 yen required for the sinking fund is to be raised by an internal loan, and provision is made for other internal loans of 40,000,000 yen for the railway account, and 50,000,000 yen for the further redemption of the Foreign Debt, over and above the 50,000,000 yen already referred to. It is of interest to note that, according to Government estimates, home investments amounting to 240,171,000 were made during the first two years of the war. Of this sum 211,713,000 have been devoted to the new companies, 221,310,000 to the increase or extension of existing enterprises, and 27,103,000 to debentures or loan accounts.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

In 1915 the value of exports from Japan exceeded that of imports by the substantial total of 175,837,059 yen (£18,000,000). This was the first time since 1909 that the balance had been on the right side, and only the third time in 20 years. For the first 10 months of 1916 the excess of exports over imports amounted to 256,771,209 yen (£26,210,000) and will probably have reached 230,000,000 for the full year. During this period every important item, with the exception of habutai and tea, showed an increase over the figures for 1915. The diminution in the former for the 10 months was 2,183,000 yen, due to a reduction in price rather than in quantity; in the latter, only 108,000 yen. The export of raw silk, which showed an increased value of close upon 210,000,000, amply made up for the decrease in the manufactured article.

The reasons for Japan's prosperity are not far to seek. In the first place stand her war orders; then the shortage of European goods left the field open to Japanese exports in the Far East, in the South Seas, in Australia, South Africa, and South America. The increase in the export trade led in turn to an increase in the importation of industrial raw materials. Finally the wave of prosperity in the United States gave a special stimulus to Japanese trade, which in addition to its own normal lines supplied many of the goods formerly manufactured in Germany. In regard to port American wheat to the value of 21,000,000 annually; but owing to the failure of the American crop last year the exported wheat both to the United States and to Great Britain. It was estimated that within a period of six months Japanese merchants had invested in American securities 210,000,000 of their growing trade balance in the United States.

Apart from munitions the bulk of Japan's trade harvest has been reaped in other Asiatic countries. The shortage of shipping enabled the Japanese to compete with their rivals in the East on exceptionally favourable terms. Not only were freights in Japanese steamers lower as between Far Eastern ports, but also between these ports and Europe and America. Japanese shippers, it is pointed out, could purchase in Chinese markets, ship the goods to Kobe and there tranship to America or Europe more cheaply than the merchants of other nationalities could send directly from China to the same destinations. The strong Japanese bid for the Chinese market is naturally exercising the minds of Japan's trade rivals, and has led to the commission of inquiry being sent to the Far East from the United States.

Japan on her part, as was pointed out in these columns a year ago, is not going to rest content with the untaxed efforts of her keen merchants. The Committee for Economic Investigations appointed in 1915 has been prosecuting its inquiries during the past year, and has issued a number of reports indicating fresh openings for Japanese trade and industry. Special attention is being paid to China, of whose raw materials, particularly iron and cotton, Japan stands in need. Another point to which Government attention has been drawn during the past year is the rapid deterioration in the quality of goods exported to order. On every hand complaints are heard that even where a first consignment is up to sample, subsequent deliveries are not; in some instances the first goods supplied are inferior to sample. It is realised that such practices may seriously affect Japanese trade, and although some allowance has to be made for the stress under which goods are being delivered during a boom period, it is felt that the tendency cannot be combated too soon or too vigorously. In keeping with the Government's preparations for trade

(Continued at foot of next column.)

GERMANY'S WAR CASUALTIES. THE FOUR MILLION FIGURE PASSED.

The casualties (exclusive of corrections) reported in German official casualty lists during the month of December, 1916, are as follows:—

Killed and died of wounds	15,160
Died of sickness	1,354
Prisoners	1,010
Missing	15,385
Severely wounded	11,553
Wounded	4,001
Slightly wounded	32,480
Wounded remaining with units	6,729
	88,291

The above casualties, added to those reported in previous months, and including the corrections reported in December, 1916, bring the totals reported in the German official lists since the beginning of the war to:—

Killed and died of wounds	908,605
Died of sickness	87,459
Prisoners	294,741
Missing	234,115
Severely wounded	530,591
Wounded	236,864
Slightly wounded	1,430,020
Wounded remaining with units	214,605
	4,010,160

The figures given above include all German nationalities—Prussians, Bavarians, Saxons, and Württembergers. They do not include naval casualties or casualties of Colonial troops.

It should be noted that the above figures do not constitute an estimate by the British authorities, but merely represent the casualties announced in German official lists. It should also be noted that the casualties are those reported during the month of December—not reported as having been incurred in December.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

POLICE SCHOOL.

Members of Classes I, II, and III will attend at Queen's College on Tuesday next, March 6th, at 6 p.m., and report to Mr. King, A.S.P. The A.S.P. (R) and Inspector Lammert will attend.

MUSKETRY COURSE, PART II.

Members of No. 2 Company, qualified to fire Part II of the 1917 Course will attend the Range on Sunday, March 11th. Leave Blake Pier at 9 a.m. Uniform with helmets.

STRENGTH.

Pcs. Lu Cho Hang and 231 Ma Way Man are permitted to return on leaving the Colony.

NO. 2 COMPANY CLASS OF INSTRUCTION.

Inspector C. M. S. Alves will take charge of the Class of Candidates for promotion to the rank of Sergeant, and may accept further members at his discretion. The Class will parade at 5.30 p.m. at the Central Station on Monday, March 5th, and Thursday, March 8th.

(Sgd.) F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (R.).

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.

The following advertisement, which appears in the *London Morning Post*, is a sign of the times:—Two Chinese men were wanted at once; one as cook and the other as house-parlourmaid, no other servant kept; only two in family. It would be curious (says the *London and China Express*) if one result of the war should be the introduction of Chinese servants into British homes, even if it should only be temporarily. Those who have lived in the East know what excellent domestic servants Chinese make, but there is so much prejudice to be overcome that it is only likely to be in a few isolated cases that the services of Chinese will be availed of.

DAILY RATION OF THE GERMAN SOLDIER.

The *Cologne Gazette* states that the rations of the German soldiers in the field have been decided upon as follows:

Daily.—Rice, or vegetables 125 grammes; potatoes, 350 grammes; fruit, 125 grammes; coffee, 15 grammes, with 3 grammes substitute; butter, fat, or pork, 55 grammes. Monthly.—800 grammes cheese, 102 litres (less than 100) syrup; also, in very cold weather, 1 litre (between 3oz. and 4oz.) alcohol, [100 grammes=3oz.]

after the war Japanese banks are now adding to the number of their branches abroad. Whether by coincidence or by design the banks concerned would appear to have covered in this way all prospective spheres of activity, one section showing a predilection for Europe, the other for Asia and the Southern continents.

A NEW INDUSTRY.

An industry which is indebted to the war is the manufacture of potassium chloride. In pre-war days Japan required 4,000 tons annually, the greater part of which was imported from Europe, and in particular from Germany. The annual output of the one company producing potassium chloride was only 300 tons; now a number of firms are engaged in the industry, so that Japan is able not only to supply her own needs, but to have a surplus over for export. The cotton industry is undergoing a notable expansion, and Japan's cotton trade, now for the first time in fancy goods as well as in plainer lines, is making headway in all countries bordering on the Pacific. A 25 per cent. increase in the production of raw silk was due to improved methods of rearing, as well as to fine weather and to favourable market conditions.

It is evident that Japan will meet the return to peace conditions in a strong position. She cannot, however, count upon such a free field as she has enjoyed during the war.—*Times*.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE OFF-DAY.

SUCCESSSES OF SETH.

The feature of the racing on the Off-Day of the Hongkong Jockey Club meeting was the success of the local jockey, Harold Seth, who twice brought "Ploughedfield" home for a win, secured first places with "Choice Dahlia" and "Magic Dahlia," and came in third with "Windsor Dahlia" and "Dandy Dahlia," four wins and two thirds out of ten races. The pari-mutuel returns for Seth's successes were also very favourable. For his first win on "Ploughedfield" the pari-mutuel paid \$123.50, and on the second occasion that the pony won \$51.10 was paid for a win. "Magic Dahlia" and "Choice Dahlia" paid \$17.50 and \$27.40 respectively for wins. Followers of Seth's mounts on Saturday made quite a lot of money.

The heavy rain during the morning and the threatening clouds were expected to spoil the attendance. However, soon after the first race the weather cleared and the sun shone, and, as a consequence, the Off-Day attendance was quite a large one. The heavy going upset many calculations, and thus it was that the pari-mutuel proved a good payer for winners, which were not easy to find.

H.E. the Governor and Lady May arrived just before the third race, and again took a lively interest in the racing. As was the case on the "legitimate" days' racing, the band of the 74th Punjab, under Bandmaster Christian, was present, and entertained with enjoyable selections. The full results were as follow:—

THE "HAY AND CORN" STAKES.—Winner \$250, second \$100, third \$50. For all subscription griffins that have run at the meeting and not won a race. Half a mile.

Mr. Cottager's Ploughed Field, 10st 12lb (Mr. Seth) 1.
Mr. A. R. Lowe's Brown Bess, 11st 1lb (Mr. Sedgwick) 2.
Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin's Whipper-In, 10st 12lb (Mr. Adams) 3.
Mr. Billiards' The Jigger, 10st 7lb (Mr. Barton) 0.
Messrs. Beith & Ross' Mo, 10st 9lb (Mr. Fisher) 0.
Mr. Horsford's Crosby, 10st 10lb (Mr. Knoll) 0.
Mr. Dalmore's Merry Monarch, 11st 1lb (Mr. Ezra) 0.
Won by three-quarters of a length. Length and a half between second and third.

Time, 1min. 45secs.
Pari Mutuel. Cash Sweep.
Winner: \$125.50 Ticket No. 1.
1, 14.30 149, \$1,007.12
2, 8.80 147, 287.75
3, 34.30 230, 148.88
The following numbers also drew runners: 18, 275, 185, and 327.

THE "LUCKY" STAKES.—Winner \$250, second \$100, third \$50. For all griffins that have run at the meeting and not been placed. Five furlongs.

Sir Paul's Choice Dahlia, 10st 12lb (Mr. Seth) 1.
Messrs. Beith & Ross' Mo, 10st 9lb (Mr. Sedgwick) 2.
Mr. H. P. White's Mansur, 11st 1lb (Mr. Ezra) 3.
Mr. Staves' Sinoia, 10st 11lb (Mr. Fisher) 0.
Mr. Barrady's Peter Doody, 10st 8lb (Mr. Barton) 0.
Messrs. Logan & Basto's Glorious Pearl, 10st 9lb (Mr. Knoll) 0.
Won by four lengths; two lengths between second and third.

Time, 1min. 18 1/2secs.
Pari Mutuel. Cash Sweep.
Winner: \$27.40 Ticket No. 1.
1, 8.30 250, \$1,540.87
2, 10.40 198, 440.25
3, 7.30 432, 220.18
The following numbers also drew runners: 88, 31, and 423.

THE "ALL OUT" STAKES.—Winner \$250, second \$100, third \$50. For all ponies that have run at the meeting and not won a race. One mile.

Mr. Goahead's Matchbox, 10st 8lb (Mr. Sedgwick) 1.
Mr. H. Humphrey's Town Mouse, 10st 4lb (Mr. Knoll) 2.
Mr. Hough's Cadzow's Waif, 10st 9lb (Mr. Ezra) 3.
Mr. Kadoorie's Pingwu Chief, 10st 6lb (Mr. Barton) 0.
Won by a short head. Same distance between second and third.

Time, 2min. 14 1/2secs.
Pari Mutuel. Cash Sweep.
Winner: \$44.50 Ticket No. 1.
1, 19.20 528, \$2,675.50
2, 11.10 245, 593.00
3, 310, 296.50
The following number drew a runner: 127.

THE TYTAM HANDICAP.—Winner \$500, second \$200, third \$100. For China ponies, subscription griffins of this season 1916-1917 that have run at the meeting. Once round. Class "A."

Mr. Henry Humphreys' Field Mouse, 11st 6lb (Mr. Knoll) 1.
Mr. Waylong's Cloudlands, 10st 12lb (Mr. Sedgwick) 2.
Mr. Ezra's Trojan, 10st 13lb (Mr. Ezra) 3.
Mr. Barfield's Bridgnorth, 11st 2lb (Mr. Barton) 0.
Mr. Charles' Hush Hush, 11st 6lb (Mr. Seth) 0.
Mr. George Hastings' Spalpeen, 11st 1lb (Mr. Fisher) 0.
Won by a length. Same distance between second and third.

Time, 2mins. 2 1/2secs.
Pari Mutuel. Cash Sweep.
Winner: \$13.20 Ticket No. 1.
1, 6.00 637, \$2,331.00
2, 7.10 506, 968.00
3, 6.00 594, 333.00
The following numbers also drew runners: 690, 752 and 212.

THE TYTAM HANDICAP.—Class "B."
Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin's Whipper-In, 10st 4lb (Mr. Knoll) 1.
Mr. Dynasty's King Dick, 11st 4th (Mr. Sedgwick) 2.
Mr. Dalmore's Merry Monarch, 10st 12lb (Mr. Ezra) 3.
Mr. Adams' Amphion, 10st 4lb (Mr. Adams) 0.
Messrs. Logan & Basto's Pearlless Pearl, 10st 10lb (Mr. Barton) 0.
Won by a length. Two lengths between second and third.

Time, 2min. 3 1/2secs.
Pari Mutuel. Cash Sweep.
Winner: \$26.00 Ticket No. 1.
1, 8.00 423, \$1,722.25
2, 6.30 570, 503.50
3, 408, 213.75
The following numbers also drew runners: 10 and 24.

THE HONGKONG HANDICAP.—Winner \$500, second \$200, third \$100. One mile and a quarter. Class "A."
Mr. Henry Humphreys' Northland, 11st 7lb (Mr. Knoll) 1.
Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Australian Chief, 12st (Mr. Ezra) 2.
Sir Paul's Windsor Dahlia, 11st (Mr. Seth) 3.
Messrs. T. F. Hough & J. H. Scott's Golofina, 11st 1lb (Mr. Fisher) 0.
Messrs. H. P. White & N. J. Stabb's Capilano, 10st 12lb (Mr. Sedgwick) 0.
Won by a short head. Length and a half between second and third.

Time, 2mins. 47 1/2secs.
Pari Mutuel. Cash Sweep.
Winner: \$11.90 Ticket No. 1.
1, 6.70 200, \$2,570.75
2, 12.10 453, 734.50
3, 352, 367.25
The following numbers also drew runners: 912 and 421.

THE HONGKONG HANDICAP.—Class "B."
Mr. T. F. Hough's Cadzow's Waif, 10st 10lb (Mr. Ezra) 1.
Mr. Cottager's Ploughedfield, 10st 11lb (Mr. Seth) 2.
Mr. Masse's Nyansa, 10st 5lb (Mr. Gabe) 3.
Mr. Barfield's Bridgnorth, 10st 6lb (Mr. Barton) 0.
Mr. Goahead's Matchbox, 10st 8lb (Mr. Fisher) 0.
Mr. Horsford's Crosby, 10st 10lb (Mr. Knoll) 0.
Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Derby Chief, 11st (Mr. Sedgwick) 0.
Won by a head. Length and a half between second and third.

Time, 2mins. 52 1/2secs.
Pari Mutuel. Cash Sweep.
Winner: \$11.10 Ticket No. 1.
1, 5.00 382, \$2,501.62
2, 5.70 345, 714.75
3, 6.30 199, 357.38
The following numbers also drew runners: 346, 399, 825, and 433.

THE "ALSO RAN" STAKES.—Winner \$250, second \$100, third \$50. For subscription griffins of this season that have run at this meeting and not been placed. One mile.

Sir Paul's Magic Dahlia, 10st 8lb (Mr. Seth) 1.
Mr. Goahead's Moneybox, 10st 12lb (Mr. Ezra) 2.
Mr. John Peel's Drumlog, 10st 4lb (Mr. Fisher) 3.
Hon. Mr. Shellim's Black Cloud, 10st 12lb (Mr. Knoll) 0.
Mr. Sleg's Golliwog, 11st 1lb (Mr. Sedgwick) 0.
Mr. Medico's Jadestone, 10st 8lb (Mr. Barton) 0.
Won by a length. Head between second and third.

Time, 2mins. 19 1/2secs.
Pari Mutuel. Cash Sweep.
Winner: \$17.30 Ticket No. 1.
1, 6.20 854, \$2,635.62
2, 6.90 403, 785.25
3, 19.40 606, 378.38
The following numbers drew runners: 185, 321 and 119.

THE "LOITERERS" STAKES.—Winner \$250, second \$100, third \$50. For all griffins that have run at this meeting and not won a race. Once round.

Mr. Humphreys' Town Mouse, 10st 9lb (Mr. Knoll) 1.
Mr. Kadoorie's Formosa Chief, 11st 1lb (Mr. Ezra) 2.
Mr. Kadoorie's Essex Chief, 10st 8lb (Mr. Barton) 3.
Messrs. Beith & Ross' Yid, 10st 12lb (Mr. Sedgwick) 0.
Messrs. Beith & Ross' Ike, 10st 5lb (Mr. Adams) 0.
Sir Paul's Onward Dahlia, 11st 1lb (Mr. Seth) 0.
Mr. H. P. White's Oak Bay, 10st 8lb (Mr. Fisher) 0.
Won by a neck. Length between second and third.

Time, 2mins. 1 1/2secs.
Pari Mutuel. Cash Sweep.
Winner: \$33.30 Ticket No. 1.
1, 11.10 468, \$2,538.50
2, 9.30 325, 511.00
3, 20.30 628, 405.50
The following numbers also drew runners: 73, 148, 10 and 189.

THE "FINALE" STAKES.—Winner \$250, second \$100, third \$50. For subscription griffins that have run at this meeting and not won a race. Five furlongs.

Mr. Dynasty's King Dick, 10st 13lb (Mr. Fisher) 1.
Messrs. Thomas & Sedgwick's Tom Cobleigh, 10st 5lb (Mr. Barton) 2.
Sir Paul's Dandy Dahlia, 10st 9lb (Mr. Seth) 3.
Mr. J. H. Potts' Triumphant King, 10st 7lb (Mr. Ezra) 0.
Mr. Medico's Moonstone, 10st 4lb (Mr. Knoll) 0.
Mr. Yale's Old King Cole, 10st 5lb (Mr. Gabe) 0.
Mr. Adams' Amphion, 10st 2lb (Mr. Adams) 0.
Won by a head. Length between second and third.

Time, 1min. 21secs.
Pari Mutuel. Cash Sweep.
Winner: \$38.40 Ticket No. 1.
1, 8.60 855, \$3,024.50
2, 10.10 465, 867.00
3, 6.00 570, 433.50
The following numbers drew runners: 371, 914, 750 and 23.

YACHTING.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

The result of the re-sail of the third of the series of Club Championship races for Chinese Rigged Cruisers is as follows:—

Course: Datum Rock (S) Torcas Rock Buoy (S) Channel Rock (S). Start: opposite Murray Pier, finish at Club House, North Point.

Yacht.	Course.	Finishing Time.	Corrected Time.
Miranda	Scratch	8 00 53	6 54 33
Oceanic	4 30	6 11 15	5 58 35
Dorothy II	12 40	6 15 16	6 06 48
Scotengden	9 30	D.N.S.	D.N.S.
Lady Godiva	44 20	D.N.S.	D.N.S.

Position	Points for race	Points to date
(1) Oceanic	6	14
(2) Dorothy II	4	10
(3) Scotengden	2	9
— Miranda	—	—
— Lady Godiva	—	—

A HUN DIPLOMAT'S PREDICAMENT.

HOW DID HE GET OUT OF IT?

Dr. Zitelmann, German Consul at Manila, was among the passengers reaching Nagasaki on February 20th on the U.S. army transport *Thomas*. With his secretary he was compelled to leave the Philippines because of the severance of diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany. He was bound for Shanghai.

Telling of the predicament in which the Hun diplomat found himself on arrival at Nagasaki as passenger on an American Government steamer which was to proceed immediately to San Francisco, the *Nagasaki Press* says:—

"According to Japanese Government regulations no enemy subject can land on Japanese territory, so that unless some concession is made the *Thomas* will have to postpone her departure or convey the Germans to the United States, as no steamer is due here to which they can be transferred for passage to Shanghai before the transport is due for sailing."

"There is another alternative and one that was adopted in the case of enemy subjects transshipping here some time ago. The enemies were placed in a lighter, which was moored in the outer harbour under police supervision. Possibly the weather was better suited than now for such treatment, but even now it would not be nearly as bad as that to which Allied and neutral seamen are subjected by the German submarine pirates."

"At present it appears probable that Dr. Zitelmann and his compatriot reach Shanghai they will be quickly compelled to move on, as China is on the brink of severing relations with Germany, if the step has not already been taken."

PROCESSION OF THE CROSS.

The annual ceremony of the Procession of the Cross took place yesterday in the spacious compound of the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Hongkong, before a large gathering. The No. 2 Company of the Police Reserve, under Chief Inspector D'Almeida, and Inspectors Alves and Silva-Netto, took part in the procession, which commenced about 5.15 p.m. As soon as the Image of the Christ had been carried out of the Church, the band of the Police Reserve commenced to play a processional march, and the procession was taken part in by a large number. Beautifully embroidered banners of the various congregations were carried in the procession.

There was a number of small girls, who carried symbols of Christ's martyrdom. All the Clergy and the Seminarians participated in the procession, and at intervals prayers were said, and hymns were sung by a choir of boys. When the Image of the Christ was turned to the people the choir sang "Lord have mercy on us," during which the people remained kneeling. The *Miserere* was sung alternately by the Clergy and responded to by the Seminarians, and at the conclusion of the impressive ceremony the Rev. Fr. Lucas, of the Salesian Congregation, Macao, preached an eloquent sermon, his discourse being based on the infinite love of Christ towards repentant sinners.

THE KAISER'S SCHEMES IN THE FAR EAST.

M. Lanesan, formerly Governor of Indo-China, in a leader in *Le Petit Parisien*, recalls that, when the Kaiser in 1897 availed himself of the opportunity afforded by the murder of two missionaries to obtain from the Chinese Government the magnificent bay and rich territory of Kiaochow, situated in the very heart of China, he did not conceal his intention to establish the domination of the German Empire over the Far East. In order to make the European Powers accept his invading and encroaching policy he imagined the Yellow Peril and then developed the Kiaochow establishment into a vast fortress from which an important railroad system started which would have enabled him to impose his militarism on China. But now, expropriated from that colony by the Japanese Army and Navy, Germany is morally driven out of the Chinese Republic by the Peking Government, and since Japan is already at war against Germany, it is practically the whole of the Far East which is being shut against German ambition and craving.—*Reuter*.

CHINA.

NECESSITY FOR BORROWING.

Political unrest, the war, and the high rate of exchange dominated the economic situation in China during the past year. The earlier months witnessed the gradual extension of the movement against Yuan Shih-kai's authority, until the greater part of the South had followed the lead given by the province of Yunnan and declared its dependence on the Peking Government. Although the actual military operations at this time were isolated and insignificant, unrest permeated the whole country to the detriment of trade.

Owing to the uncertainty of the outlook the native banks remitted large consignments of specie to the foreign banks for greater security, and as the India Government was a strong buyer in the silver market at the same time, there was a greater export of silver than perhaps the interests of China required. By November, when exports had to be financed, money had become tight and China was herself a buyer. She found India by no means a ready seller, and there was once more a marked advance in the price of silver. Chinese purchases at this period were on a greater scale than they had been for many years. The high price of silver thus maintained throughout the year—it touched 37½d., and the average was 31 5/6d., compared with 23 1/2-16d. in 1915, and 27 9/16d. in 1913—was a handicap to commerce in general.

The death of Yuan Shih-kai and the appointment of Li Yuan-Hung as President put an end to the agitation for the secession of the South. The new order, however, had succeeded to a seriously embarrassed estate. With a depleted treasury and a number of provinces once more familiarized with the advantages of refusing supplies to the Central Government, the position of the latter required far more heroic measures than were likely to be adopted. The revenue of the Customs fortunately guaranteed the payment of interest on the Salt Administration, under Sir Richard Dane, supplied the Government with ready money with which it could have ill dispensed. The Customs revenue for the year was £1,375,000, compared with £1,337,700 in 1915. At the average rate of exchange for the two years the sterling equivalents of these sums were \$3,684,000 and \$4,785,000 respectively. For some time the Salt Revenue provided surpluses of some four million dollars a month for the Government's use.

But the need for a comprehensive loan was becoming more and more urgent. The Chinese Government approached the International Consortium in September with a request for a loan, but negotiations on the subject have not yet led to any results. In the meantime by concluding a loan for £1,000,000 with a Chicago bank China departed from an undertaking not to go outside the Consortium. She replied to the protest of the latter by declaring that as the Five Power Group had been broken up by the elimination of Germany, the arrangement made with it no longer held good. The Peking Government is probably of sufer ground in arguing that it must have money, and as the Consortium of Banks will not or cannot meet its requirements, it has been constrained to go elsewhere. There can be no doubt that the financial situation in Peking is serious. Unless relieved, it may have disastrous results, which it is in the interests of the Powers concerned to obviate. If there are difficulties in the way of Great Britain, France, and Russia helping China at this juncture, both the United States, who withdrew from the Consortium, and Japan, who is still a member, can finance her. The United States Government has shown a disposition to reverse its former policy of refusing to countenance the participation of American banks in the Consortium, and it should be possible for the Five Powers, so closely interested in China as they are, to come to an understanding for her benefit. Both the United States and Japan have arranged during the past year for substantial loans for railway construction in China, but mutual jealousy seems to stand in the way of their co-operation.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

As far as its products were concerned the past year was a good one, but, as already stated, the political situation and the price of silver prevented the fullest advantage being taken of Nature's bounty and the industry of the inhabitants. The silk crop was better than it was in 1915; but in the South, owing to the unrest, difficulty was experienced from time to time in getting the cocoons to market. Tea had had an unusually prosperous year in 1915, and growers started the 1916 season under the impression that the prices of the previous year would be maintained. Exchange, however, was one thing against them, and failure on their part to accept the new conditions caused the market to open quietly, and at no time did trade compare with that of the previous year, the shortage amounting to at least 25,000,000 lb. The truth is that China tea, having lost its markets in the face of the competition of Indian and Ceylon teas, must put forth special efforts before it can expect to make any real headway.

Neither in regard to methods of production nor in the form, in which it reaches the market have the requisite improvements yet been made, although steps to this end are being taken. The bean crop once more ranks next to silk, and in Manchuria, the main centre of production, a 15 per cent. improvement on the figures of 1915 was expected.

Steadily, if slowly, a number of industries in China are coming into prominence, mainly under foreign stimulus. Among these price of peace must be given to the manufacture of yarn and cotton cloth; others are matches, candles, soap, cigarettes, and boots and shoes. The last two years have witnessed a notable increase in the number of factories equipped with modern machinery for cotton spinning.—*Times*.

INTIMATIONS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FURTHER CONSIGNMENT OF

SOLID SILVER PRESENTATION PLATE COMPLIMENTARY PRESENTS

TABLE WARE, ETC.,

INCLUDING

SWEET DISHES.

CAKE BASKETS.

SALVERS.

CANDLE STICKS.

TOAST RACKS.

TEA SETS.

ETC.

CASED

LIQUEUR SETS.

COFFEE

SERVICES.

TEAS AND TONGS

BUTTER DISHES.

SUGAR AND

CREAM SETS.

ETC.



BEST SHEFFIELD ELECTRO-PLATE IN LATEST DESIGNS.

CUTLERY CANTEENS.

CASED CARVERS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

15

ISHERWOOD CIGARETTES.

HAND-MADE IN CAIRO.

No. 3, Large ...

\$4.50 per 100

or 2.30 " 50

No. 4, Medium ...

\$3.60 per 100

or 1.85 " 50

No. 5, Small ...

\$3.20 per 100

or 1.65 " 50

Ask your

tobacconist

for a tin

at once.



Known all over

the world as the

most popular

Egyptian

Cigarette

of today.

An absolutely

first quality

Cigarette

Recommended

by all

connoisseurs.

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KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

HONGKONG HOTEL KIOSK.

[94-1]

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

JUST RECEIVED:

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S RAINCOATS.

WM. POWELL, LTD.

DES VOUX ROAD.

89

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS beg to intimate to Shippers that, in view of the delay of Mails to Europe and the necessity for utilizing three routes, bills and all relative documents sent in for negotiation must be drawn in triplicate instead of in duplicate as heretofore. [365]

NOTICE.

WE, the Undersigned, beg to notify that we have established ourselves in Canton as General Merchants. **HOGG & Co.** [366]

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having Claims against the Estate of the late **MR. ALFRED HERBERT HEWITT** are requested to forward them to the Undersigned on or before the 10th instant. **JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER**, Solicitors for the Executors. Hongkong, 5th March, 1917. [367]

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

SEATHOLDERS and **SUBSCRIBERS** are reminded of the **SPECIAL MEETING** to be held at **ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE** TO-DAY at 5.15 P.M. to confirm the resolution passed at the Annual Meeting of Seatholders and Subscribers on 26th January. That in future all seats be unreserved after five minutes before the service. **W. L. PATTENDEN**, Hon. Secretary. Hongkong, 5th March, 1917. [368]

LOST.

HALF-HOOP DIAMOND RING, platinum setting. Suitable reward on returning same to—**X. Y. Z.**, Office of "Daily Press" Office. [369]

LOST.

ON February 19th, a **WHITE BULL TERRIER PUP** (dog), six months old, odd eyes, from No. 3, New Government Quarters, WONGNEISHONG ROAD. Any person detaining the animal after this date will be prosecuted. **INSPECTOR WILDIN**, Imports and Exports Office. [370]

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of Members will be held TO-DAY (MONDAY), March 5th, at the Rooms of the Jockey Club, HONGKONG CLUB ANNEX, at 5.15 P.M. [374]

QUEEN MARY'S NEEDLEWORK GUILD.

LADY MAY, President of the Guild in this Colony, invites all Ladies interested in the organization of working parties for war work—whether in connection with War Charities Committee or not—to attend a Meeting at Government House on WEDNESDAY, 7th March, at 10.30 A.M. for the discussion of matters of general interest. [375]

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at St. George's Buildings, Chater Road, Victoria, on SATURDAY, the 10th March, 1917, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1916, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors. The **TRANSFER BOOKS** of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 10th March, 1917, until SATURDAY, the 10th March, 1917, both days inclusive. **SEWAN, TOMES & Co.**, General Managers. Hongkong, 24th February, 1917. [344]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, AND REDUCED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the **TRANSFER BOOKS** of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 1st March, to SATURDAY, 31st March, 1917, both days inclusive. The return of Capital of \$2.50 per Share will be paid to Shareholders on and after the 15th March, 1917, on presentation of Share Certificates for endorsement. By Order of the **BOARD OF DIRECTORS**. Hongkong, 22nd February, 1917. [339]

HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ANNUAL SHOW OF FLOWERS AND VEGETABLES, to be held in the Botanic Gardens. **THURSDAY**, the 8th March, at 2 to 6 P.M. Admission—5s. **LADY MAY** will present the Prizes at 5 P.M. **FRIDAY**, the 9th March, at 10.30 A.M. to 3 P.M. Admission—50 Cents. At 3 to 6 P.M. Admission—20 Cents. The Band of the 18th Punjab will play on both days. Tea will be obtainable on the Ground. **A. NICOL**, Hon. Secretary. Hongkong, 29th February, 1917. [351]

INTIMATIONS

UNION WATERBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an **EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING** of the **UNION WATERBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED**, will be held at the Office of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ltd., the General Managers of the Company, Queen's Buildings, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the ninth day of March, 1917, at 11.30 o'clock A.M. for the purpose of proposing, considering, and, if thought fit, passing an Extraordinary Resolution the following Resolutions that is to say—
(1) That the issued Capital of the Company be Reduced from \$277,500 (Two Hundred and Seventy Seven Thousand Five Hundred and Thirty Dollars) Divided into 27,750 (Twenty Seven Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty) Shares of \$10 (Ten Dollars) each, to \$194,861 (One Hundred and Ninety Four Thousand and Sixty One Dollar) Divided into 27,723 (Twenty Seven Thousand Seven Hundred and Twenty Three) Shares of \$7 (Seven Dollars) each, and that such Reduction be effected by Retaining (on such date as the Company's General Managers shall appoint) to the holders of the 27,723 (Twenty Seven Thousand Seven Hundred and Twenty Three) Shares that have been issued paid up Capital to the extent of \$3 (Three Dollars) per Share and by Reducing the nominal amount of each of the said Shares from \$10 (Ten Dollars) to \$7 (Seven Dollars).
(2) That application be made to the Supreme Court of Hongkong to confirm the Reduction of the Capital of the Company in conformity with the foregoing Resolution.
Should the above Resolutions be passed by the requisite majority, they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.
Dated this First day of March, 1917.
DODWELL & CO., LTD., General Managers. [345]

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG. MATRICULATION, SENIOR AND JUNIOR LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that these **EXAMINATIONS** will commence on MONDAY, July 8th, 1917. Arrangements will be made to hold the Examination at any town where a sufficient number of candidates offer themselves. Candidates who wish to be examined at any other place than Hongkong or Shanghai must apply to the Registrar on or before April 2nd, 1917. Forms of entry and all particulars can be obtained on application to the REGISTRAR, THE UNIVERSITY, HONGKONG. The entry form, duly filled in, must reach the Registrar together with the fee (Ten Dollars, Hongkong Currency) on or before May 2nd, 1917. The following Scholarships and Prizes will be awarded on the results of the Matriculation Examination, provided that candidates of sufficient merit offer themselves—
(a) Two King Edward VII. Scholarships of \$40 a year each, for five years, tenable in any Faculty. A Candidate for these Scholarships must be under the age of 21 on July 1st, and must before the first day of the Examination submit to the Registrar proof that he is a British subject.
(b) One President's Scholarship of Four Hundred Dollars (Peking Currency) for five years, tenable in any Faculty. A Candidate for this Scholarship must be under the age of 21 years on July 1st, and must before the first day of the Examination submit to the Registrar proof that he is the son of Chinese Parents; that he was not born in any British Possession or Protectorate; that he has not adopted any foreign nationality; and that he is not eligible to compete for a King Edward VII. Scholarship.
(c) Two Chinese General Chamberlains of Commerce Scholarships of \$800 Dollars a year each, for 4 years, tenable in the Faculty of Engineering. These Scholarships will be awarded to poor students who would otherwise be unable to enter the University.
(d) Five cash prizes of \$100 each (Hongkong Currency). Candidates who secure King Edward VII. or President's Scholarships or cash prizes must enter the University on the day on which the University Session opens and must reside in one of the hostels directly managed by the University.
The Examinations will be conducted according to the Regulations for the Senior and Junior Local Examinations and for the Matriculation Examination, 1917. [345]

LIFE INSURANCE.

MR. E. P. HENDERSON, 42, Leinster Gardens, London, W., who has been consulted over 21,000 times and placed annually for many years Life Policies exceeding three-quarters of a million sterling in amount, offers his advice **ABSOLUTELY FREE OF CHARGE** on all matters of **LIFE INSURANCE**, on his conditions, a copy of which can be had on APPLICATION TO THE MANAGER OF THIS NEWSPAPER. **HOLDERS OF DOUBLE ENDOWMENT, DEFERRED (OR TONTINE) BONUS POLICIES** in any OFFICE, **BRITISH OR AMERICAN**, should at once communicate with Mr. Henderson, who can show them how to strengthen their position under these Policies. **SPECIAL SCHEMES OF ALL OFFICES compared and criticized.** **SPECIAL TERMS FOR TREASY PORTS.** **HOME RATES ARRANGED FOR HONGKONG.** Those who wish—
(1) To Make an **EDUCATIONAL PROVISION**.
(2) To **IMPROVE** their **INCOME AFTER RETIREMENT**, or
(3) To Make a good **INVESTMENT** by **INSURANCE**, or
(4) To effect an **INSURANCE TO COVER THE RISKS OF THE VOYAGE HOME**, should write to Mr. Henderson for his advice, which will be sent to all persons who state their occupation, are believed by him to apply in good faith, and agree to his conditions. [116]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET—FURNISHED.

NO. 3, GOUGH HILL (No. 102, THE PEAK); for 3 or 4 months, from 1st June, 1917. Apply—**LINSTEAD & DAVIS**. [246]

TO LET—IMMEDIATELY.

LARGE OFFICE, Centrally situated in Queen's Road, fully partitioned and fitted with electric light, telephone and sub-exchange. Apply—**"X. Y. Z."**, Office of "Daily Press" Office. [392]

TO LET.

2 NEW HOUSES now Building in Conduit Road. Ready for occupation on 1st February, 1917. For rent and other particulars apply to—**H. M. H. NEMAZEE**, 1 Des Voeux Road. [106]

TO LET.

NO. 42, ELGIN STREET. Apply to—**PERRY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING**. [102]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED, 2, Stewart Terrace. Apply—**H. E. POLLOCK**, "Princes' Building". [67]

TO LET.

FLATS in "EWO MESS," No. 1, THE PEAK. Apply, Property Office, **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.** [190]

TO LET.

GODOWN in Duddell Street. Light and airy Office overlooking Statue Square. Moderate rent. For rent and other particulars apply to—**"H."**, Office of "Daily Press" Office. [88]

TO LET.

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings. Apply to—**SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.** [89]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon. A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

TO LET OR FOR SALE. **KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48** with wharf area 58,000 sq. ft., suitable for Coal Storage or erection of Godowns. Apply to—**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.**, Alexandra Buildings. [231]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central. **OFFICES** in King's and York Buildings. **ROUSES** in Clifton Gardens, Connaught Road. **HOUSES** in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces. **HOUSES** on Shamshau Canton. Apply to—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.** [28]

TO LET.

NO. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, No. 63, THE PEAK, FURNISHED. **"ELANDONAN" No. 54, THE PEAK (Furnished).** **NO. 3, GOUGH HILL (No. 102, THE PEAK), FURNISHED**, for 3 or 4 months from 1st June, 1917. **NO. 25, SHELLEY STREET.** **3-ROOMED HOUSE** at Mount Kelok, FURNISHED for 5 or 6 months. **NO. 12, BEACONSFIELD ALESHOP.** **NO. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, 63, PEAK.** **KELLETT, CREST, 66, PEAK.** **NO. 25, BELLIOS TERRACE**, with entrance on Conduit Road. **TWO GODOWNS** in Duddell Street. **NO. 2, DES VOEUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK (Furnished).** **NO. 56, THE PEAK (CAMERON VILLAS).** Apply to—**LINSTEAD & DAVIS**, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Building. [30]

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Arabic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the **CENTRAL POLICE STATION** between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the **REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916**. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50. [38]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S OLD BROWN BRANDY

E QUALITY.



5 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TELEPHONE 616.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 5TH MARCH, 1917.

GERMAN MACHINATIONS IN MEXICO.

The citizens of the United States of America must be a singularly guileless and trustful people, if they are pained and surprised by the discovery that Germany, when preparing for her campaign of unrestricted submarine warfare, decided that it would be just as well to anticipate any action on the part of America by furnishing her with some other outlet for her energies. This is a policy which Germany has consistently pursued from the very commencement of the war. It was she who incited the Arabs in Tunis and the Berbers in Morocco to rise against France; the Senussi and Berbers in Tripoli against Italy; the Congolese against Belgium; the natives of Angola against Portugal; the Albanians against Montenegro; the Moslems in the Caucasus and the Poles and Letts against Russia; the Bakhtiari bandits against Persia; and the Nationalists of Egypt, certain of the inhabitants of India, the Boers of South Africa, and the Sinn Feiners of Ireland against Great Britain. There is a strong suspicion, also, that German intrigue may not have been unconnected with Holland's troubles in Netherlands India or with the recent revolutionary movement in China. America, however, had no need to go outside her own continent for evidences of German machinations. It is only a few weeks ago that the German Consul-General in San Francisco and his staff were found guilty of violating America's neutrality laws by trying to blow up ammunition plants in Canada and America and to destroy steamships and trains carrying shipments to the Allies, and by using the soil of the United States for engineering military enterprises against British territory. As far back, however, as 1915 the epidemic of strikes

in American factories engaged in the production of war material was provoked, by the seizure of a number of incriminating documents found by the British on the person of an American journalist who was on his way to Europe, to be the work of the agents of the Central European Powers. Amongst these documents, it will be remembered, was a letter from Dr. Duma, Austrian Ambassador at Washington, proposing to his own Government plans for instigating labour troubles in American works, and, as a consequence, his recall was demanded. At about the same time the nefarious activities of Captains Boy-en and von Papen, of the German Embassy, became public and led to the recall of these officers and their subsequent reward by a grateful Fatherland. Even at that time it was reported that Captain Boy-en had employed a "vacation" in paying a clandestine visit to Mexico for purposes that could not be misunderstood. Nobody, indeed, possessing the faintest knowledge of the German character could suppose for one moment that Germany would neglect to cultivate such a promising field for her schemes as Mexico, which has been in a state of civil war for the past five or six years. One or other of the rival factions fighting for the sweets of office could safely be trusted to pluck a feather from the eagle's tail in return for an appropriate douceur. Under the Monroe Doctrine the United States accepts a certain measure of responsibility for her turbulent neighbour, whose condition has caused her grave anxiety for some time past and has even involved her in frontier skirmishes. From a dispatch signed by Herr von Zimmermann, German Minister for Foreign Affairs, and forwarded to Count Bernstorff, German Ambassador at Washington, President Wilson learned recently that Germany promised Mexico financial support to reconquer Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, together with a share of the spoils of German victory, if, in the event of America abandoning neutrality, Mexico would make war upon her. Mexico was also to endeavour to seduce Japan from her loyalty to the Allies by offering her a convenient base from which to invade America. Germany has made so many miscalculations of a similar nature that she may have thought Japan would be capable of such treachery, but the probability is that she put forward this part of the scheme merely to encourage the Mexicans with false hopes of support. In the light of this exposure Germany's affected indignation at the abruptness with which America severed diplomatic relations with her furnishes another glaring example to the world of her hypocrisy. The whole incident, too, should have a valuable educative influence upon those Americans who have been indulging in beatific visions of permanent and universal peace in the nebulous future to the exclusion of all else, as well as upon those who have hitherto felt that the European war was no concern of theirs.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board is to be held to-morrow. The agenda contains purely formal business.

The Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton and Mr. H. W. Bird have been appointed to be members of the authorised Architects Committee.

The Gazette states that Staff Sergeants W. J. Hill, T. H. Mathewman, and G. E. Marley, of the Engineers Company, Hongkong Volunteer Corps, have been appointed Temporary Second Lieutenants.

The Gazette contains a further amendment of the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited, as well as a further amendment of the Statutory List of persons and firms with whom trading is prohibited.

The first of a series of meetings for United Prayer, arranged by the Hongkong Christian Union, will be held to-day in the Helena May Institute at 6 p.m. The meeting will be conducted by Rev. J. Kirk Macdonachie.

The Exchange Banks announce that in view of the delay of Mails to Europe and the necessity for utilizing three routes, bills and all relative documents sent in for negotiation must be drawn in triplicate instead of in duplicate as heretofore.

The Gazette states that H.M. the King has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton to be an unofficial member of the Legislative Council during the absence on leave of the Hon. Mr. D. Landale.

A special meeting of Seatholders and Subscribers of St. John's Cathedral will be held at St. Paul's College to-day at 5.15 p.m., to confirm the resolution passed at the annual meeting of Seatholders and Subscribers on 26th January. That in future all seats be unreserved after five minutes before the service.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

STORE-BREAKING.

Four Chinese were charged before Mr. Melbourne with breaking into the godown of Messrs. Dodwell & Company, 153, Praya East, and stealing property of the value of \$665. Three of the defendants pleaded guilty, and the fourth not guilty. The case was remanded until next Wednesday.

A FATAL OMISSION.

A Chinese messenger in the employment of the Dairy Farm Company was charged with stealing postage stamps to the value of 18 cents. The stamps had been removed from letters given to defendant to post. The unstamped letters were discovered in the pocket of a coat which had been sent to the Kowloon Laundry to be washed. Defendant said he had forgotten whether he had got the letters to post and whether he had posted them or not. He was sentenced to fourteen days' hard labour.

A MANDARIN'S LUGGAGE.

The servant of a mandarin, who arrived at Hongkong by the s.s. *Panama*, handed over his master's baggage to a coolie carrier to take to an address in Connaught Road. As the baggage was not delivered within a reasonable time, a search was made for the carrier, who, on being questioned, stated that by mistake he had taken the bags to another address, which he named, and which, on investigation, turned out to be his own residence. The bags had been burst open, some of their contents having been removed and some destroyed. Among the latter were a number of valuable books, which had been put into water. The coolie appeared before Mr. Melbourne on Saturday, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment and four hours' stocks.

ALLEGED ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF RUBBER.

Two Chinese were charged before Mr. Wood with being in unlawful possession of 180lbs. of pale crepe rubber, of the value of \$300. Sergeant Willis told the Magistrate that the defendants were found carrying the rubber in Hilung Lane, Yau-mai. Both defendants are employed in a marine store dealer's shop. Defendants said the rubber was given them to carry by a man who told them it had been taken from a boat. No trace of the man or boat could be found. Rubber of this kind was not used in Hongkong, but came from Singapore for transshipment to the United States. Mr. Gardiner, solicitor, appeared for the defendants, who were remanded till Tuesday, bail being granted in the sum of \$100 each.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO "OUR LITTLE BIT" SOCIETY.

The following letters have been received acknowledging gifts of tobacco and cigarettes sent by "Our Little Bit Society," Kowloon, to the men at the front:—

M. D. S. 38

January 18th, 1917.

To the Hon. Sec. O. L. B. Society, Lieut. Col. E. L. Gowlan, R.A.M.C., is most grateful to your Society for its kind present of tobacco, which will be much appreciated both by him and by many others of his unit.

Thanks, also, for the Christmas greetings, which are reciprocated. The card was too good to send back as an acknowledgment, and has been posted to some Naval Cadets at Osborne. **E. L. GOWLAN.**

38, Casualty Clearing Station, B. E. F.

January 20th, 1917.

The Sister in Charge wishes to thank the O. L. B. Society for the parcel of smokes, which arrived safely to-day.

January 22nd, 1917.

DEAR MADAM—I beg to acknowledge with many thanks a second parcel from "Our Little Bit Society" containing 1 lb. of tobacco and 1,600 cigarettes. They will be very much appreciated by the patients under my care—Yours truly,

H. H. ROMAN.

(O. C. No. 6 C. S.)

THE WAR.

THE GREAT GERMAN RETREAT: GERMAN EXPLANATIONS.

THE GERMAN TREACHERY IN MEXICO: INGENIOUS ATTEMPT TO JUSTIFY IT.

CHINA AND GERMANY: MEMORANDUM BY THE ALLIES.

MESOPOTAMIA CAMPAIGN.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE GREAT GERMAN RETREAT.

GENERAL NEVILLE'S CONGRATULATIONS.

LONDON, March 3rd.

General Neville, Commander-in-Chief on the Western Front, has congratulated General Sir William Robertson, Chief of the General Staff of the British Army, on the splendid feat of arms by the gallant troops under General Maude in capturing Kut-el-Amara, and also upon the important brilliant successes on the Ancre which, he says, brilliantly open the campaign of 1917.

MORE INTERESTING DETAILS.

LONDON, March 3rd.

The Correspondents at the British Headquarters, writing on Friday night, emphasise that the enemy carefully concealed from his troops the fact that they were retreating. Prisoners taken at Gommecourt refused to believe that their comrades had gone and that the fortress had been surrendered. A dense white fog to-day, succeeding a night of frost, hampered observation and delayed the drying of the ground and the progress of the British advance. The German retreat is necessarily slow, but the British have reached the enemy position of Achiet-le-Petit, the first of the two remaining trench systems before Bapaume. Close fighting is proceeding in Loupart Wood, north of Warlencourt, in consequence of the enemy trying to recover the position, which he lost too soon. The attempt failed. The Bavarians also counter-attacked on Thursday night near Transloy, but were driven back before reaching the British Division, leaving fifty dead.

The enemy now are approximating to the general line which probably they will defend with a show of force. His present positions are most uncomfortable. Many are filled with water, but defended by forests and wire.

The advance has wonderfully stimulated the British, who are eager to show their skill in the open. Men actually request to be kept in the line when they fear they will be withdrawn to the rest billets.

Mr. Beach Thomas (one of the correspondents) denies that the retreat is due to British gas-shells. He says these are undoubtedly superior to those used by the enemy, but the retreat is the result of the general superiority of the British artillery, our strategic plan and the German soldiers' fear of another Somme offensive.

He mentions that among the German troops abandoned were watches and compasses lined with fulminate of mercury.

GERMAN REPORT.

VIOLENT INFANTRY ENCOUNTERS.

A German *communiqué* says:—Strong British reconnoitring detachments which attempted to penetrate our trenches at Hulluch and Levin were repulsed.

There were renewed violent infantry encounters on both banks of the Ancre, the British sustaining sanguinary losses

BLINDERS FOR GERMAN EYES.

"WITH ONE INSPIRED ACCORD."

AMSTERDAM, March 3rd.

Now that it is impossible any longer to conceal the retreat on the Ancre, the German Press, with one inspired accord, has begun to publish explanations intended to reassure the population which has been disquieted for weeks past by rumours of evacuation. The papers now declare that they know all about it since February 20th. Hence they are delighted to observe "the enemy's astonishment."

"HINDENBURG'S HAND."

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* concludes with assurances that "the thing is that Hindenburg has a hand in the game, and so far everything is going on exactly as he wishes."

"ACCORDING TO PLAN."

Finally, a long semi-official account, given in a *communiqué*, says the positions, which had been shot to pieces, were evacuated according to plan, unnoticed by the enemy and without losses, while heroic rearguards inflicted heavy losses on the immensely more numerous British. It concludes by saying: "The Germans have withdrawn to higher ground from the horrible, bottomless marsh where the villages are heaps of ruins, the walls filled up and the roads non-existent. Here the British are exposed to the inclemencies of the weather and the fire of German batteries trained on every point. Therefore, all the trouble of the British has been in vain. They can only consolidate the ground and bring up artillery at the cost of heavy sacrifices from the Germans, secure in strong positions whence they await new attacks, unweakened and unshaken."

MAXIMUM CONCENTRATION.

The *Vossische Zeitung* explains the retreat by declaring that Hindenburg's policy has been a maximum concentration in order to force a final decision in the Spring. Trench warfare will soon end, when the Germans will prove immeasurably superior to the British.

"MODEL OPERATION."

The *Vossische Zeitung* describes the retreat as a model operation.

NOTEWORTHY.

It is noteworthy that, coincident with the Press explanations, the Military Governor of Cologne threatens with severe imprisonment those "spreading absurdly exaggerated rumours."

GERMAN VIEWS CONTRADICTORY.

LONDON, March 3rd.

Views of the great retreat, of which it is noteworthy the German people are still unaware, are most contradictory.

LATEST SUGGESTION.

The latest suggestion, based on Berlin reports transmitted by a Berne correspondent of the *Times*, is that the enemy may, after all, act on the defensive in the West and attack the Russian northern front. The Correspondent, however, points out that the reports may be intended to divert Allied guns and munitions to Russia, so rendering an Anglo-French offensive less formidable.

VIEWS OF BRITISH AND FRENCH CORRESPONDENTS.

While the British Correspondents are most cautious in their statements regarding the retreat, French writers assert that the Germans have destroyed a num-

ber of heavy guns, that the retreat is not strategic but forced, and that the new line the Germans are reaching is in nowise strong. It is calculated that it will take the enemy three weeks to complete their withdrawal to the Arras-Cambrai line, if such is their intention. German ingenuity and energy in hampering pursuit has been successfully countered by the British engineers, building new roads and restoring railways behind the advance, almost as fast as they had been destroyed. The British at one point are now almost on the outskirts of Bapaume, pushing towards Loupart Wood, which is a network of wire intended to offer a strong resistance.

FRENCH FRONT.

SEVERAL SUCCESSFUL RAIDS.

LONDON, March 3rd.

A French *communiqué* states:—We carried out several successful raids on German trenches near Moulinsonstevent, east of Hill 304, and at the Forest of Apremont, bringing back prisoners and material.

BRITISH REPORT.

MORE PROGRESS.

LONDON, March 4th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a *communiqué*, says:—After stubborn resistance we made further progress on the north Palsieux-au-Mont and on the east of Gommecourt. Our line was advanced a quarter of a mile on a frontage of five miles.

An enemy bombing attack forced us to evacuate a trench on the east of Sailly-Saillies. We regained the ground by an immediate counter-attack.

Russian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GERMAN CLAIM.

LONDON, March 3rd.

A German *communiqué* states:—The Germans broke into a Russian position on the west of Luck to a depth of 1,500 metres and a width of 24 kilometres, destroyed dug-outs and captured 3 officers, 270 men and 7 machine-guns.

RUSSIAN GAS ATTACK.

PANIC IN ENEMY'S TRENCHES.

LONDON, March 3rd.

A Russian official wireless message states:—Our gas attack on the north of Lake Narotch provoked a panic in the enemy's trenches. We drove out the Germans, who entered first line trenches to the south-west of Brozhany.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

"LACONIA" OUTRAGE.

CAPTAIN'S SUCCESSFUL RUSE.

LONDON, March 3rd.

The Captain of the *Laconia* donned mufti before the vessel sank, hence the pirates' search for him proved fruitless.

SINKINGS.

NOT TO BE PUBLISHED IN DETAIL.

LONDON, March 3rd.

France has decided to follow Britain's example by suspending publication of the names of ships sunk, giving instead a weekly statement of submarineism.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

NEW ZEPPELIN DESTROYED.

"HUSHING UP" THE DISASTER.

LONDON, March 3rd.

According to Belgian correspondents, a new Zeppelin, which was making speed trials at Ghent on February 28th, caught fire and exploded, the crew being burnt to death.

AUSTRIAN COMMAND.

NEW CHIEF OF GENERAL STAFF.

AMSTERDAM, March 3rd.

Baron Arz von Straussenberg, super-visor Baron von Hootzenrodt as Chief of the Austrian General Staff.

MESOPOTAMIA CAMPAIGN. FURTHER ADVANCE DEPRECATED.

LONDON, March 3rd.

The *Morning Post* expert deprecates any further advance from Kut. He says it is time to reduce to a minimum the forces engaged in distant operations and to concentrate to defeat Germany.

BRITISH PRESTIGE COMPLETELY RESTORED.

In the *Times* Colonel Maude says we have completely restored British prestige in the Middle East, and even those who look askance at the Mesopotamian adventure are bound to acknowledge that the achievement is of solid value and one that may have far-reaching results.

MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN'S CONGRATULATIONS.

LONDON, March 4th.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain has heartily congratulated General Maude on his brilliant success, and the gallantry and endurance of his troops.

MATCHLESS DASH AND GALLANTRY.

General Maude, in replying, says that the devotion to duty, and the dash and gallantry of the troops, both British and Indian, have been matchless.

THE IMPROVED TRANSPORT.

In the House of Commons Mr. Forster stated that the improvement in the transport was largely responsible for the success in Mesopotamia, where the medical conditions are now generally satisfactory. There was necessarily some considerable sickness in the summer, but the ratio has since steadily diminished.

RIVER GUNBOATS IN ACTION.

LONDON, March 4th.

The Admiralty announces that a Mesopotamia message states that the river gunboats *Tarantula*, *Mantis* and *Moth* came in contact with and passed the retreating Turkish army, west of Shumran, on 26th February, and inflicted heavy loss, also captured or destroyed four Turkish steamers and a number of barges containing ammunition.

PRISONERS-OF-WAR IN TURKEY.

EXCHANGE BEING CONSIDERED.

LONDON, March 3rd.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Hope stated that the Government was doing its utmost to trace British and Indian prisoners-of-war in Turkey by means of enquiries through American and other channels.

The question of an Anglo-Turkish exchange of prisoners was being considered.

INDIAN REPRESENTATIVES IN THE WAR CABINET.

CAIRO, March 3rd.

A garden party was given in honour of H. H. the Maharaja of Bikanir at the British Residency.

LONDON, March 3rd.

Sir James Meiston and Sir S. P. Sinha are visiting Luxor, in Upper Egypt.

COTTON GOODS DUTY.

EXCITEMENT IN MANCHESTER.

LONDON, March 4th.

Considerable excitement has been caused in Manchester by the raising of the duty on cotton goods imported from India while the countervailing excise duty remains unchanged. Protests will promptly be made on the ground that the change imposes a 4 per cent. of protective duty against Lancashire.

PROMOTION OF OFFICERS.

COMMISSION TO DEAL WITH ANOMALIES.

LONDON, March 4th.

In the House of Commons Mr. Macpherson announced the appointment of a Commission, under the Chairmanship of Col. Churchill, to examine the question of officers' promotion and deal with anomalies in the existing system.

AMERICA AND GERMANY. NAVAL BILL AMENDMENTS ADOPTED.

WASHINGTON, March 3rd.

The amendments to the Naval Bill have been adopted, making all appropriations available immediately instead of on July 1st, and establishing another naval yard on the Pacific coast.

A GERMAN PRECAUTION.

WASHINGTON, March 3rd.

The State Department has been informed that Germany is detaining four American Consuls until officially advised that the United States is allowing German Consuls to proceed to their posts in South America to which they have been assigned. Irritation is felt at the continued detention of the Americans who were on board the *Tarantula*.

INTRIGUE IN MEXICO.

INGENIOUS GERMAN JUSTIFICATION.

AMSTERDAM, March 3rd.

Germany justifies the intrigue in Mexico against America on the ground that it constituted intelligent anticipation, subsequently justified, of America abandoning neutrality.

Germany is angry at the "treachery" by which the intrigue was discovered.

GERMANY AND JAPAN.

BARON MOTONO REPUDIATES INTRIGUE.

A message from Tokio states that Baron Motono told an Associated Press correspondent that Japan had received no proposal to join in a possible war against the United States. The idea, he said, was ridiculous, and was based on the outrageous assumption that Japan would abandon her Allies.

NATIONAL SHIPPING COMBINE ALL LINERS TO BE REQUISITIONED.

LONDON, March 3rd.

It is understood that the Shipping Controller is contemplating a scheme for requisitioning liners, under which the owners will constitute a Committee of Management on which the Controller will be represented. The profits, above those yielded by the requisition rates, will accrue to the State. All competition will be eliminated. The scheme will at first be applied in Australasia.

CHINA AND GERMANY.

A MEMORANDUM BY THE ALLIES.

LONDON, March 3rd.

The *Times* correspondent at Peking states that the Allied Ministers have presented a memorandum to the Chinese Government sympathising with its attitude towards Germany, and promising favourable consideration of questions connected with the suspending of the Boxer indemnity during the war and reviving the tariff in the event of China effectively severing relations with Germany and Austria.

SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, March 3rd.

Silver is quoted at 37½. There is an absence of competition, and the market is quiet.

MONTAGU'S REPORT.

LONDON, March 4th.

Messrs. Montagu's report states:—The supply of new silver is of the scantiest. Arrivals from America are unusually small. The general demand is slight, though the coinage demand continues. China exchanges are still appreciably below parity.

(Continued on Page 6.)

BANDMAN OPERA CO.'S ARRIVAL DELAYED.

Owing to the fact that the steamer by which the Bandman Opera Company is travelling will not arrive here until the 8th instant, the performance of "High Jinks," advertised for Wednesday, the 7th instant, has been unavoidably cancelled. All the other performances will remain as advertised. Ticket-holders for the original first night can have their money returned on application to Messrs. Montague or can exchange their tickets for any of the other advertised nights.

HUNGRY GERMANS' AT RUELEBEN. SCRAMBLE FOR PRISONERS' LEAVINGS.

(FROM "THE TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.)

Wearing the white cross, superimposed on the red disc—the distinctive badge of all civilians returned from Germany—nine more repatriated prisoners arrived here by the Flushing boat this evening (January 13th). All are over 45, and few are under 65. All men of 65, except a ship's captain, are discharged; the mistress of the seas must not have the benefit of the services of a man who understands the navigation of a ship.

I talked with half a dozen of the men, all of whom desired that their names should not be mentioned, as the Germans read the statements in the English papers and retaliate on those known to be their friends. One told me something of the conditions of Ruhleben camp during the two years he was a prisoner there. He was first sent to Glessen, where he came into contact with some of the own soldiers, all of whom were treated with scant consideration. Afterwards he was removed to Ruhleben, where the conditions for the first 12 months were horrible. They improved about 18 months ago, about which time parcels began to arrive from England. "People wonder why we look so well, when the German folk are thin, pinched, and starved," said one of the returned men, "but it is not a matter for surprise when it is remembered that we have been kept by our own folk at home."

Life in the camp was made tolerable by the general cheerfulness; the British were never down-hearted. But, according to the members of the party, a wonderful change has come over the Germans. The arrogance of the early days of the war has entirely disappeared. No longer do the guards hustle the captives, no longer do they threaten them, or boast of what they are going to do to the hated English. They are distinctly friendly and, what is more, longing for the war to end. Every guard has seen service at one or other of the fronts, and the experience of the might of the Allies has been disciplinary. But there is one thing at Ruhleben which is almost unendurable, and that is the mud.

No medical comforts. All the half-dozen who told me their stories have been for various periods in the sanatorium at Ruhleben, a place more tolerable. Here Germany's poverty is strikingly revealed. There are absolutely no medical comforts of any description. The nurses are very kind and solicitous, but they are not on duty in the institution the whole day. They will not talk of affairs outside, but one of the officials, who was communicative, remarked again and again: "The conditions in the Fatherland are horrible."

The Germans are very fond of boasting of how they have broken the British blockade with the *Deutschland* submarine, and declare that 140 similar U-boats are being built to carry on Germany's trade and commerce. The British are fond of making the inquiry: "Where's the Bremen?" but the only answer the Germans make is a shrug of the shoulders.

The Ruhleben Sanatorium is in a residential quarter in which well-to-do people live. At first these people were very arrogant towards the prisoners, and the children especially, taught by the elders, were most insolent. They are now glad to linger around the compound and eagerly snatch the bits of the food sent out from home, which the English toss over the 8ft. wire fence to them. That incident was even more eloquent of Germany's real economic condition than the long queues of people standing outside the shops waiting for food—a sight which they saw as they came along in the trams from Ruhleben to the railway station. One of those I spoke to, who knows Germany well, declared there is no movement to force peace, but it is the only thing the people want as so well drilled, however, that there is not the slightest chance of any rebellion or uprising. The mass levy has begun, but in some places only voluntarily. It is the big towns which suffer from the scarcity of food; in the South of Germany it is more plentiful, but the South will not let it go. There is no business in Berlin; it is exceedingly quiet. Everything is deteriorating.

COMPULSORY CLOSING OF GERMAN FACTORIES.

In an article on the effects of the German Auxiliary Service law the *Frankfurter Zeitung* says that experts are surprised at the ease with which the people are accommodating themselves to the new conditions. The paper says:

Exceptionally important will be the closing and amalgamation of existing concerns. The first factories to be closed in the next few weeks will be those which from lack of raw materials would otherwise undergo a restriction of their activity. In the textile industry 1,000,000 spindles will be reduced to 2,000,000; of 1,400 boot factories only 200 will remain working at full pressure. The work of the oil mills will also be greatly simplified, only those mills lying near good traffic roads or waterways being considered.

"The question of compensation for closing factories down immediately arises. According to recent discussions in Government circles, this problem will find solution in the hands of individual manufacturers, but a thorough examination of the principles of estimating compensation is still proceeding. As the Government has not promised official co-operation in this important matter, the Reichstag Committee will have to make further decision upon it."

ORIGIN OF THE BRAIN.

Professor Sherrington, at the Royal Institution, said that if they traced back the history of the new brain it oddly enough seemed to have sprung from the organ of smell, so that it seemed quite clear that the search for food by the organs had been the source of our mental development.

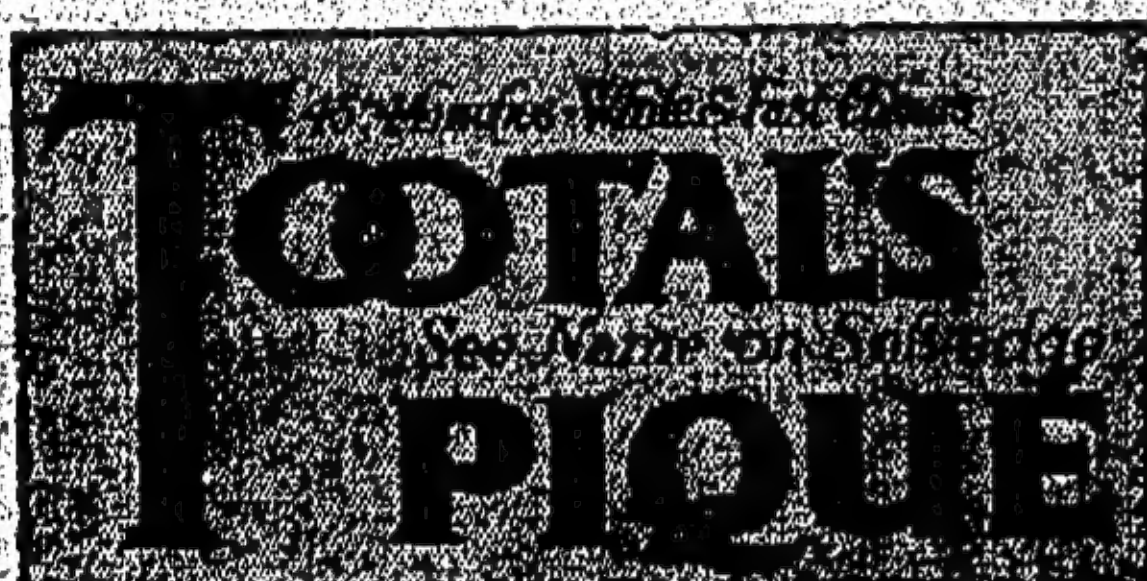
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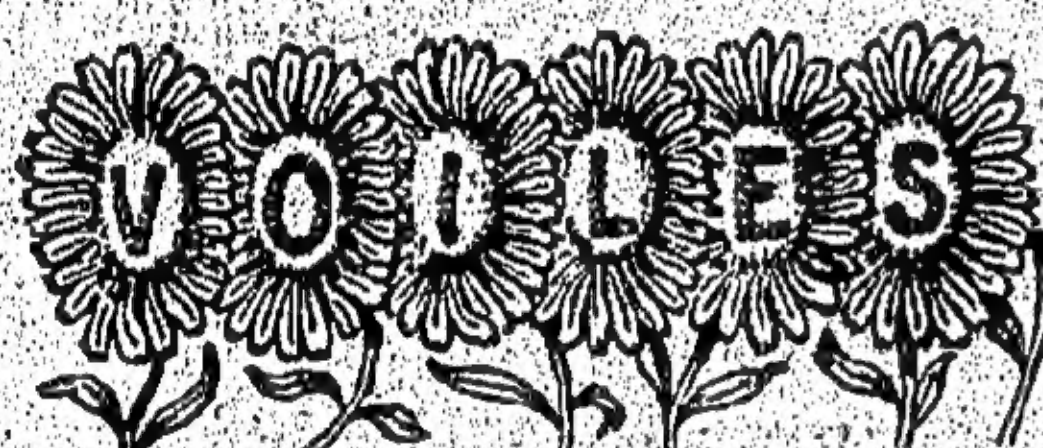
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THERAPION No. 9
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THE WAR.

(Continued from page 5.)

Franco-Belgian Front.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

INCIDENTS OF GERMAN RETREAT.

LONDON, March 3rd.
Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, describing the German retreat, says the enemy were characteristically destructive, setting fire to supplies, blacking trenches, rendering roads impassable and exploding munition dumps. Hence there was little booty falling into our hands. Only an old machine gun was found intact. At Serre, snipers, to whom the Germans were relying to obstruct our pursuit, were posted at a proportion of ten to every 400 yards of front.

As an instance of the Boche tricks, some Australians encountered a short chain across a gully. They were about to lift it when an "Anzac" veteran shouted instructions not to touch it. Investigation showed that the chain was attached to a mine big enough to annihilate a regiment.

There was little fighting for the possession of Serre. As the British were vainly advancing 14 Germans emerged from the ruins holding up their hands. They were soon followed by 50 others who had been ordered to resist till death, but they preferred to surrender.

Our aeroplanes profited by the bright sunshine and clear atmosphere on the 1st inst. They were able to observe the extent and direction of the German retreat, despite counter-activity by hostile aeroplanes.

Official reports show that the enemy moved mostly at night-time.

GERMAN REPORT.
A German official report received by wireless, states:—We repulsed strong English detachments eastward and south-eastward of Bouches.

There have been many encounters in the Ancre region.

BRITISH REPULSE COUNTER-ATTACKS.

LONDON, March 3rd.
General Haig reports further progress northward of Warlencourt and Eaucourt. Northward of Puisieux-amount we repulsed counter-attacks on our advanced positions north-eastward of Queudecourt and north-westward of Ligny-Thilloy, inflicting loss.

As a result of to-day's fighting on the Ancre we captured 125 prisoners.

We raided trenches in the neighbourhood of Angresalonne and Locs.

KING CONGRATULATES ARMY.

LONDON, March 4th.
The Press Bureau announces that King George has congratulated General Haig on the Army's splendid work and the steady persistent pressure forcing the enemy to quit carefully prepared and strongly fortified positions. The successes are a fitting sequel to the fine achievements on the Somme, and are a great credit to those responsible for drawing up the plans of campaign.

General Haig warmly acknowledged His Majesty's generous commendations.

FRENCH ACTIVITIES.

LONDON, March 1st.
A French communiqué reports:—There has been fairly violent artillery on the Chemin des Dames front.

A French communiqué says:—We repulsed with loss two German raids west of Soissons and raided a German trench near Vauquois, bringing back prisoners.

Two German aeroplanes bombed Mont Didier, killing one and injuring three other persons.

Eleven French aeroplanes bombed the enemy at Guiscard and railway stations at Appilly, Baboucy and Oise, causing a fire at the last-named place.

FRENCH BOMBARDMENT.

LONDON, March 3rd.
A French communiqué states:—We successfully bombarded enemy organisations north of the Aisne and on the left of the Meuse.

Russian Front.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

RUSSIAN FRONT.

LONDON, March 3rd.
A German official report, received by wireless, states:—There has been lively fighting westward and southward of Riga and between the Upper Sereth and the Dniester.

Five Russian attacks failed to recapture the heights northward of Valeputna road.

A Russian official wireless report states:—

A German counter-attack drove out the Roumanians from a height northward of Zaval River.

We annihilated two field-posts north of the Rinnik River.

The Near East.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CAPTURES IN MESOPOTAMIA.

LONDON, March 2nd.
An official message from Mesopotamia says:—The pursuit was continued on Wednesday.

The Turks, in great confusion, on Tuesday passed through Anizy.

We are systematically clearing the battle-field and bringing in booty every hour.

Our captures since February 22nd include 4,300 prisoners.

Since December the totals are:—7,000 prisoners, 25 guns, 19 trench-mortars, 3 Turkish ships, 2 tugs, 10 barges and 30 pontoons.

Naval Activities.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SUBMARINE PIRACY.

LONDON, March 3rd.
The steamer *Headley* and two small craft, all British, have been sunk. Total over 5,000 tons.
The barque *Galperin Castle* was sunk on February 27th. She was shelled for two hours. The Captain and his wife and crew, including four Americans, escaped. Two boats at nightfall. The Captain's boat drifted for 13½ hours in the ocean before it was sighted. The second boat with twelve men, including two Americans, is missing. It is feared they are lost as the weather was bad.

THE TORPEDOED DUTCH SHIPS.

LONDON, March 3rd.
The owners of the torpedoed Dutch steamers declined the offer of London underwriters of 10 guineas per cent. war risk, but accepted eight guineas from German underwriters. Hence they sailed with lighter cabins.
A telegram from Amsterdam states that the Dutch Government has protested to Berlin regarding the attacks on Dutch liners.

GERMANY'S COMPENSATION TO THE DUTCH.

AMSTERDAM, March 1st.
The *Tgd* says if Germany offers compensation for torpedoed seven Dutch ships she will be asked to hand over a number of German merchantmen which took refuge in the Dutch Indies.

General.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GERMANY'S ROGUERY.

LONDON, March 3rd.
The revelation of Germany's Mexico plot is regarded by the British Press as the crowning exposure of the roguery, desperation and folly of Germany's rulers.

The dramatic timing of the revelation is considered a fresh proof of the prudence and diplomacy with which President Wilson is seeking to consolidate the American nation by fully acquainting it with Germany's crimes before announcing that the torpedoing of the *Lusitania* is an overt act necessitating war.

U.S. CAPITAL STIRRED.

WASHINGTON, March 3rd.
The revelation of the German plotting in Mexico has stirred the capital to its depths. Congressmen have forgotten their differences and are rallying to support the President.

RIGHT OF AMERICANS.

Mr. Flood, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, in introducing in the House of Representatives the Bill authorising the arming of merchantmen, was ovated when he asserted the right of Americans to travel. He added: "We hope to uphold that right peacefully. If this is impossible, then it will be upheld by force of arms."

PUBLICATION OF DETAILS IMPOSSIBLE.

Mr. Lansing has issued a statement in which he says he is confident Mexico would not be a party to such a plot, adding: "It is impossible to publish all the details for fear of endangering the lives of our informants."

JAPANESE VIEWS.

A Japanese official statement has been issued scouting the idea that Japan could ever entertain such a proposal, and dwelling on the good and growing friendship between Japan and the United States.

An official at the Japanese Embassy said the idea of Japan adhering to such a proposal was monstrous, impossible and outrageous.

AMERICA TO ARM MERCHANTMEN.

WASHINGTON, March 2nd.
The House of Representatives, after a ten hours' debate, passed by 403 to 13 a Bill empowering the President to arm merchantmen, but which does not authorise the use of "other instrumentalities" which President Wilson specifically desires.

AMERICAN APPROPRIATIONS PASSED.

WASHINGTON, March 4th.
The Senate has passed a \$535,000,000 Naval Appropriation Bill without a division. Also, \$150,000,000 Bonds to provide an emergency fund, \$115,000,000 for the President to expedite naval construction, and \$35,000,000 for additional submarines.

MR. GERARD EMBARKS FOR AMERICA.

CORUNNA, March 3rd.
The whole population of a certain Spanish port, turned out to watch the embarkation of Mr. Gerard and his party of forty, in addition to a crowd of American refugees from Berlin.

Mr. Gerard was specifically warned while in Berlin not to risk a voyage from Spain, but he ignored the warning.

The steamer also takes 700 Spanish emigrants to Cuba.

NEW PRIVY COUNCILLOR.

LONDON, March 3rd.
The Press Bureau announces that General Smuts has been appointed a Privy Councillor.

INDIAN ARMY GRIEVANCES WHEN EVERY NOISE GETS "ON YOUR NERVES."

LONDON, March 3rd.

In the House of Commons in reply to Mr. G. C. Rees, regarding the grievances of Indians, Mr. Chamberlain announced that the Raj had carefully re-examined the question of pay and promotion, and was now in communication with him and the War Office. In view of the length of the war and the arduous campaign in which the Indian Army was engaged, he now sanctioned, with the concurrence of the War Office, acceleration of the time-scale for promotion during the war and the grant of pay corresponding to rank.

Under the revised scheme promotion to lieutenant would be after one year of service, captain after four years, and major after fifteen years. This scale of promotion would be retrospective with effect from the 1st September, 1915, and would carry arrears of pay from the 1st September, 1916. He was still communicating with the Raj regarding certain details, but he hoped the scheme would be published in a few weeks.

With regard to sick leave, the Raj represented to him that the rates inadequately met the circumstances of officers badly wounded or suffering from serious illness contracted in the field on active service. He had asked the War Office to concur with the proposals for the granting of better rates in such cases. In regard to placing Indians on half-pay after two years if unfit for duty in India, he was not satisfied that half-pay was altogether appropriate for the present conditions in the Indian Army. He was consulting with the Raj regarding this. He had also tempered the rule regarding being removed from the effective list after two years. Whenever it was possible to find employment either in India or in Great Britain for disabled officers, the Raj had sympathised and co-operated with him most fully.

WAR AT A CRITICAL STAGE.

LONDON, March 4th.

The Press Bureau announces that the Army Council has ordered a general revision of the certificates of exemption of men under 31 years of age. The Government impresses the Tribunals that the war is reaching a critical stage, and that it is imperative to obtain more men for the Army. Exemption is in no way justified on the ground of employment or hardship unless for the most exceptional reasons. It intimates that special arrangements postponing the calling up of religious workers and students has terminated.

GERMAN BOAT SINKS GERMAN CARGO.

AMSTERDAM, March 3rd.
It is understood that the cargo of the *Bondue* (a Dutch steamer regarded as having been sunk by a German submarine) consisted of Borneo tobacco from a German plantation. It was insured in Hamburg. Its loss therefore only affects Germany.

SAVING PAPER!

LONDON, March 2nd.
The Board of Trade prohibits the manufacture of posters exceeding 600 square inches superficial measurement, and abolishes newspaper contents bills, and posters advertising goods except at retailers' premises, the issue of tradesmen's price-lists and advertising matter to private customers, except at the latter's written request. The last named does not apply abroad.

RATIONING AT HOTELS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 3rd.
It is understood that the Food Controller will shortly enforce rationing at hotels and restaurants and order a fixed price for tea.

NEW INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT.

LONDON, March 3rd.
It is stated that the Hon. Neil Primrose is resigning the post of Chief Whip and may be appointed to a new Intelligence Department to assist Mr. Lloyd George.

WOMEN SOLICITORS.

LONDON, March 3rd.
The House of Lords has passed the second reading of the Bill to enable women to practise as Solicitors.

IMPERIAL WAR CABINET.

LONDON, March 3rd.
The Press Bureau states that representatives of the Overseas Dominions attended to-day's War Cabinet. The special Imperial War Cabinets have been postponed *pro tem*.

SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, March 3rd.
Silver is featureless and steady.

THAT PAIN BEHIND YOUR SHOULDER

is probably due to disordered liver. Pinkettes dispel "liveriness." Constipation, Biliousness, sick-headaches, clear the complexion and sweeten the breath.



The dainty little laxative, of all dealers, or post free, 60 cents the box, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 99, Sechen Road, Shanghai.

(81-0-3)

"ASAHI BEER."



DAI NIPPON
DAI NIPPON BREWERY CO., TOKYO.
SOLE AGENTS:
MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA,
TEL. No. 230 or 155.

HAVE YOU A BAD LEG

with wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so, under the skin you have poison, which defies all the remedies you have tried. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being affected, the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds, the disease, if allowed to continue, will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals, and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not; try the Grasshopper Treatment, which is a sure and certain cure in cases of Bad Legs, Ulcerated Joints, Housemaid's Knee, Poisoned Hands, Abscesses, Glandular Swellings, Carbuncles, Bunions, Snake, Insect and Dog Bites and all Skin Diseases. Send at once to the Drug Store for a box of

GRASSHOPPER

OINTMENT AND PILLS.

Prepared by ALBERT, Alfred House, Farmington Street, London, England. Price 1/- each. Boxes 1/11 and 2/6 per box. Agents: A. B. Watson & Co., Ltd., Hongkong.

(45)

AMERICAN CHURCHMEN'S
DECLARATION."PEACE, PEACE." WHEN THERE
IS NO PEACE.

The following is a copy of a declaration against an immediate peace by eminent members of the Christian Churches in the United States. This declaration was published in the American Press before the Allies' reply to Mr. Wilson's Note appeared. Although no attempt was made to get many signatures, the names appended include six representative Bishops of the Episcopal Church, one Methodist Bishop, distinguished authors, lawyers, college presidents, editors, and men who have held high position in the Federal Government. The declaration is as follows:—

"When war drenches Europe in blood it is natural that we Americans should shudder at the sight. To call upon the combatants to stop the carnage is an impulse so strong that it even tends to dislodge judgment and distort values. We are apt to forget, at any rate for the time being, that there are conditions under which the mere stopping of warfare may bring a curse instead of a blessing. We need to be reminded that peace is the triumph of righteousness and not the mere sheathing of the sword. To clamour for an ending of the present war without ignoring the vindication of truth, justice, and honour is not to seek peace but to sow disaster."

"Because it is so easy to lose sight of these essential principles, we, the undersigned, view with some concern the organized and deliberate effort now being made so to stampede Christian sentiment as to create a public opinion blindly favourable to stopping hostilities, without adequate consideration of the issues which the war involves."

"We are Christians and, as such, deem that truth and righteousness are to be maintained inviolate, even at the sacrifice of physical life. We are citizens of the United States and, as such, are conscious of the solemn responsibilities of our Christian citizenship. We accordingly venture to direct the attention of our fellow Christians to a few of the vital issues which are making their mute appeal for final decision."

"The ravage of Belgium and the enslavement of her people: was it right or wrong?"

"The massacre of a million Armenians: was it a permissible precaution or an unpardonable crime?"

"The desolation of Serbia and Poland: was this a regrettable necessity or a frightful injustice?"

"The destruction of life through the sinking of the *Lusitania* and of other merchant ships: was this an ordinary incident of warfare or was it deliberate and premeditated murder?"

"The starvation of Jews and Syrians in the Holy Land: is this an accident of economic or a violation of the laws of God and man?"

"The attempt to array Moslems against Christians in a 'Holy War': was it a laudable act of imperial statesmanship or was it the treachery of a Christian monarch?"

"The intimidation of small nations and the violation of international agreements: are these things excusable under all circumstances or damnable under all circumstances?"

"In the presence of these pending and as yet unsettled issues, we feel impelled to warn our brethren against those who cry 'Peace, peace,' when there is no peace. The just God, who withheld not His own Son from the Cross, would not look with favour upon a people who put their fear of pain and death, their dread of suffering and loss, their concern for comfort and ease, above the holy claims of righteousness and justice, and freedom, and mercy, and truth. Much as we mourn the bloodshed in Europe, we lament even more that supineness of spirit, that indifference of spiritual values, which would let mere physical safety take precedence of loyalty to truth and duty. The memory of all the saints and martyrs cries out against such backsliding of mankind. Sad is our lot if we have forgotten how to die for a holy cause."

"We solemnly declare to you our conviction that the question of all questions for our immediate consideration is this: Shall the ancient Christian inheritance of loyalty to great and divine ideals be replaced by considerations of mere expediency?"

DEJECTION IN HAMBURG.

EXPERIENCES OF AN ITALIAN
RESIDENT.

An Italian gentleman of intelligence and culture who has lived 15 years in Hamburg has arrived at Milan (writes *The Times* correspondent)—He left Hamburg a week ago, the Germans only permitting his departure on the fulfilment of all his business contracts.

He states that the food crisis has become an obsession, and that all, excepting the wealthy classes, are feeling the pinch of hunger. As far as Hamburg is concerned, he states that the English blockade has already won the war. Butter, coffee, sugar, and fats are not to be had at any price, and bread is absolutely unpalatable and is growing scarce. One egg a week is permitted. The principal food is now vegetable soup, but even potatoes are scarce. Marmalade and jams had helped until recently, when the Government ordered the sequestration of all fruits, fresh and preserved, for the Army. Many food riots have taken place in Hamburg, especially at Christmas, when shops offering fowls and game (goose at 45) were everywhere rifled, and the police were unable to do anything.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

GENERAL RUSSKY'S STROKE.

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE NEAR
RIGA.

MITAU THREATENED.

In the region of a score of miles round Mitau fighting has been going on with but few and brief periods of so-called tranquillity for eighteen months past (telegraphed the *Petrograd* correspondent of the *Morning Post*, January 9th). Mitau was before the war a little town-ship of the Baltic province, with a population about equal to that of Chester. It has long served the enemy as forward base for those sections of the front whose objective is Riga. Very little remains either of the township or of the population. The former was destroyed mainly by aerial warfare, and the latter were drafted off by the Germans as working slaves for trench-digging or as cannon fodder on the French front.

Nevertheless, Mitau is a very important strategic point inasmuch as the Germans have filled it with stores, and it is the junction of half a dozen railroads and roads running to all points of the compass, besides standing on the River Aa, which is navigable. During the past few days renewed activity is being reported in the region lying between the Aa and the Dvina. The Germans attacked as usual towards Riga, taking advantage of the heavy frosts having rendered the vast marshes of the Tirul less impassable than customary. It appears that the Germans have again been promised for the third winter in succession comfortable winter quarters and ample supplies if the weary soldiers will only make yet another last effort and gain the promised land of Riga. According to the last information I had from this front, the enemy were unsupplied with winter equipment, and for the most part were bootless and clothed in the rags of a worn-out summer kit. Either their present activity is an effort of desperation or reinforcements have arrived.

In any case, the affair which a couple of days ago seemed to be merely the tactical affair of outposts and artillery duelling is now developing into what may perhaps prove a very important move. The Russians very promptly replied to the German attack and pushing steadily along the east bank of the Aa captured the triple positions of the enemy after hard fighting. Some thousands of prisoners were given quarter. Sixteen guns, including the whole of one heavy battery, were taken. The movement still continues, and the Russians are within a dozen miles of Mitau, which appears to be their immediate objective. There is no official confirmation yet of a statement current here in private circles that this very important forward base of the enemy has been captured. Nor are we allowed to know what forces are engaged in this region. It is the general opinion, however, that an important movement is in progress.

A NATURAL FORTRESS.

This is the more probable in view of the season of the year. After the rainy summer operations of war on any scale were not very feasible and in spring will be impossible in these regions. It is therefore likely enough that the Russians, who are thoroughly well equipped for a winter campaign, are on the move on the northern flank once more. Hard fighting has been in progress for three days already, and the balance of success is largely on the Russian side in an operation which admittedly is only beginning. The positions captured by the Russians, between the western extremity of Lake Babit and the village of Kalmen, north-west of Mitau, were strong, fortified in tiers, about what appears to be the relic of some Titanic contest of ancient days.

This is an apparently artificial *vallet* of perfectly straight lines, raised on considerable height above the surrounding flat, wooded country. The northern face runs almost along the parallel of latitude and abuts on the Tirul marsh on the right flank, approaching within a couple of hundred yards of the River Aa on the left, whence runs the western face at an angle of 130deg. with the northern side, and roughly parallel to the river for two miles. Another mile of the *vallet* runs from the southern end again at an angle of 130deg.

The whole of this curious relic of past ages is about 150 yards in width throughout its total length of five miles. Whatever the original purpose of this curious phenomenon, whether a *vallet* of a prehistoric encampment or possibly a dam to contain the thousands of square miles of the Tirul marsh, the Germans naturally seized upon it as a basis for modern fortifications. Their confidence in its strength is demonstrated by their having placed a heavy battery of artillery close behind it. The Russians stormed and took the position and secured this battery, besides other guns, and reached the river above Kalmen at a point whence they offer a direct menace to Mitau.

The Germans with their customary chivalry, selected the Russian Christmas Eve for another diabolical gas attack on this much-tried region about Krewo. But this is the third Christmas that the Russians have spent in the trenches, and they know their German well by now. Three waves were let loose, to the accompaniment of a furious bombardment of guns of all calibres. The attack being expected, the Russians were perfectly prepared to lie low until the psychological moment arrived when the Germans advanced to the attack and with a sudden whirlwind of shell and shot swept the enemy back.

My informant states that every sort and condition of man is now accepted for the Army. His *conscience*, who was 49 years old and had been all for years, was taken the other day, in spite of a doctor's certificate. The last straw was disillusion over the peace proposals. The city, which had been befriended and hopeful (the more cultured classes, however, did not hope), sank into grim melancholy, which to the Italian in question appeared appalling. "The spirit of this people is broken," he stated in conclusion, "and I, who have watched the change during the 30 months of war, maintain that there is no comparison between the resistance of to-day and that of three months ago. Hunger is doing it."

STATE AS MASTER OR
CO-OPERATOR?

TWO SIDES OF A VITAL PROBLEM.

[BY THE COUNTESS OF WARWICK.]

There has arisen in the past few years among the upper and middle classes, who are apt on questions of economics to take their opinions ready made from the newspapers that pander to them, a certain attitude towards the men and women who do the work.

John Ruskin once wrote something in his famous letters to working men to the effect that labour produces the turnips and gives some to its King for looking glorious, some to the soldier for carrying a sword, some to the policeman for seeing that the turnip field is not taken away, some to the lawyer for certifying that labour's house belongs to him, and some to the writing folks for saying things beautifully to him. The residue of the turnips, such as it is, goes to labour.

Well, while labour endures this division there is no doubt that the other parties to it need not complain, but they complained and bitterly. They have pointed out that the labouring man does not enjoy, or even appreciate, the privilege of giving his turnips to ruler, soldier, policeman, lawyer, and writer, that he does not produce all the turnips they require, as he works still harder, and that he persistently demands more for himself, himself and family, thinking of his own vulgar appetite instead of the needs of his betters, who, of course, could not produce turnips if they tried ever so hard. Their task is to supervise, and eat their fill.

CAPITAL'S FALSE POSITION. To leave Ruskin and adopt even more direct phrase, capital and capitalists have been alarmed at and vexed by labour's assertion of its claims (I had almost written "rights"), and have been declaring for some time past that labour thinks only for itself and not for the State. They expect to write as though the State and the capitalists were one and the same, which Providence ever.

That their assertion was a rancorous lie has been recognized by all serious students of economics, most of whom have realized that while improved conditions would be better for labour they would be still better for the Empire, and that a proletarian living round about the penny line in the richest country in the world is in an even graver danger to the country itself than to the proletarian.

In the past two years we have been able to see with our own eyes how little the assertions on the labouring classes were justified. It would perhaps be unfair to say that any one class has made greater sacrifices than another. No man can give more than his life, but the conditions of sacrifice need in common fairness to be considered.

The leaured classes, who rallied in vast numbers to the colours, have had at least some things to fight for. Historic names, military associations, large estates, great wealth, comfortable homes, secure positions—these are things for which men will make glad sacrifices in all ages, and there is class *esprit de corps* to be considered, too.

THEY FOUGHT AND DIED.

On the other hand, we have to recognize that the majority of the working men had no share at all in the prosperity of the Empire for which they left their slums and model dwellings to fight and die. Even the tenure of their own poor jobs was uncertain: they lived from week to week, from hand to mouth, with little or no recreation, few if any holidays, bad housing, poor and often insufficient food, and hope in the present, and little more than a faint and unstructured vision of the future. But whether in the trench or in the factory, they have played and are playing their part in the terrible game of destruction so bravely and persistently, and with such complete unselfishness, that the best of those who belittled and misunderstood them are astonished and ashamed.

It is of the happiest augury that so many employers and employed have met on common ground, shared equal dangers, learned to respect one another, and seen, even though as in a glass darkly, something of the other's attitude towards life. The question that springs to the mind is this: What is the change that has put a period to the complaints of labour, and why is it that we find the greatest risks, the hardest labour faced with an enthusiasm to which all pay tribute? Surely it is no more than this—that the working man is now, like all other soldiers, the servant of the State, speaking for England in no uncertain voice with the enemy in the gate. The yoke of the private capitalist has fallen from off his neck.

STATE OR PRIVATE EMPLOY? The man in the trenches works seven days a week, the man in the munition factories serves nearly the same hours, but the Welsh coal miners, who do not lack leisure, were threatening to strike as late as the end of November. The deduction is obvious. Miners are working for the private profit of a group of capitalists who have refused to show what their real profits were, lest the miners should follow as well as justice on their side; soldiers and munition men are working for the State; their citizenship, perhaps the only asset that our commercial system has left them intact, is being tested.

I wonder whether our tired rulers, with their mid-Victoria training, will prove able and willing to learn the lesson these facts enforce. The workman will give his life, his strength, his health for his country, but he will fight the capitalist to the death for the question of an extra penny an hour. I am not commending or criticizing the attitude. I am content to record it. In the record there is a revelation, a bright light is thrown upon a future in which the State is the employer and the wealth of the country belongs to the State, to be divided equitably among all classes.

Many of the conditions of labour tolerated in England to-day would in Germany have landed the responsible parties in gaol. Nobody will suspect the *Peterson* of humanitarianism in excess, but he has the frank worldly wisdom that recognizes the State needs for healthy citizens, quite apart from the question of war. We who are out in the world of war to proclaim and uphold a system of ethics have long been content that England should be a

(Continued at foot of next column.)

"HOLY WRATH."

GERMAN GENERAL'S CALL FOR
PLENTY OF IT.

Lieutenant-General Keim, Military Governor of Limburg, publishes in the *Tägliche Rundschau* an article in which he says:—

"Steel is hardened in the fire. Fire is holy wrath and fury. But the genuine holy wrath which we want is a wrath that is not alarmed at itself, that is not limited or restricted by all possible scruples and considerations. Wrath, however, is only the transient appearance of an ebullition. It must be joined by hatred, because hatred fills the entire body and it continues to work in the soul deeply and passionately until it is satisfied. It must act according to the Bible phrase, 'An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth.'"

"There is also a holy hatred which is completely justified in this fight for our existence, but this must politically be moulded in a hard east, because politics are a hard business. On lines of bourgeois morality, in a spirit of the apocryphal of the pedant, or by winning pacifist talk, a successful policy cannot be pursued, especially in these fateful times. We want the holy wrath of free speech, the wrath of the free pen, in order to show a front against the weaklings."

"It is completely wrong, as the *Tageblatt* recently justly expressed it, to believe one's self able to influence a gang of scoundrels by being gentle. The *Tageblatt* demands the jack boot; this is fully justified, because slippers are now out of place. But jack boots alone are not enough. We want men who can use the sword, men with a strong, iron will, who know how to hate from the bottom of their heart, just as Bismarck once said, 'I hated all night and to-day.'"

AMERICAN SHELL CONTRACT.
REMARKABLE ADMISSION.

The Bethlehem Steel Company published large advertisements explaining to the American public why the British firm of Haddfields were able greatly to underbid them for the Government contract for the supply of 100,000 shells. The company declares that its bid was based upon the experience they had with supplying the United States with 4,200 14-in. projectiles. Despite the fact that the company strained every facility to fulfil the contracts, every shell so far submitted had been condemned by the Government, and the company had lost already over £100,000 without a dollar of return. The company is also liable to penalties for non-delivery of over \$135,000.

In the light of this experience, the Bethlehem Company makes it clear that it desired to leave no margin of chance, and therefore bid high so as to preclude any possibility of a proportionate loss on the new contract. Incidentally, by inference the Bethlehem Company pays a big compliment to the British concern for being able unhesitatingly to accept the contract at a considerably lower figure than the American firm was able to submit, and apparently with complete confidence that the product would be acceptable to this Government, although, adds the Bethlehem Steel Company's advertisement, "the Navy Department tests are now so severe" that the company despairs of anybody satisfying them.—*Daily Telegraph*.

veritable hell upon earth for the English poor.

A SICK NATIONAL CONSCIENCE.

Now these poor have put us to blush, showing that their love of their stepmother country is no whit inferior to that of those to whom it has been a fairy god-mother, granting every earthly good. They have lived and died heroically, these heroes of what has become the underworld of the England that has called to them now and not in vain has permitted them to be the prey of the vilest economic theories and the most merciless and impersonal forms of private greed.

In times like these we are all looking for some means by which the saviours of the country may get their due reward without reference to class and circumstances. The war has availed to open the eyes of many who, through long years of prosperity, have been wilfully, or, at least, woefully, blind. On all quiet days, or hours, or even evenings of a sick national conscience. The enormities of war have awakened many of the comfortable classes to the enormities of peace. People who regarded social change as a suggestion of the powers of evil see suddenly that it is from the cities their greed had laid desolate that a great part of the national salvation has come. They feel that a return of peace to Europe must and shall coincide with a return to decent human conditions in England.

Who can avoid the thought that there is nothing wrong with England save the system that enriches the few at the cost of the many, and who can say that it is well for the Empire to fight for small nations while steadily neglecting the needs of a vast majority of her own people?

A DEMAND FOR REFORM.

It is good to see how the bungling of the pension scheme and the consequent avoidable suffering of wounded men have stirred the thinking community to an outburst of genuine anger and a definite demand for reform. Honest anger and honest laughter are the most cleansing forces in the world. If this spirit of justice and humanity should grow and spread in every direction, as such a healthy plant should, this country may carry in one wave of honest enthusiasm the remnants of privilege and commercialism behind which—fortunate success has sheltered itself so long and so securely from the claims of the underworld. "England, wake up!" This message was once delivered to the nation amid scenes of great enthusiasm, and was promptly translated into the vernacular in terms of more trade and more profit. Apart from the realm of increased exports England remained asleep; only now has the stirred from her dreams to face a gigantic peril abroad and at home. The measure of her success will be gauged not in one direction, but in both. Her will to conquer must be felt not only without, but within.—*Daily Express*.

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in

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[34]

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Too do yourself the best of all possible good turns by getting rid at once of the trouble which may be robbing your life of health and happiness. It is amazing how many people go on suffering day after day from all sorts of complaints when a little self-benevolence might quickly give them lasting relief. In suffer from indigestion, liver troubles, headache, constipation, and a train of similar disorders, when you take

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Beecham's Pills a speedy and permanent cure may be effected in surety the height of folly. If you have lost your appetite or the power of assimilation food has become distasteful if you suffer from biliousness, flatulence or other derangements of the digestive organs you will do yourself a real good turn if you take

Beecham's Pills

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 9/6 (36 pills) 1/11d (56 pills) & 2/9 (168 pills).

[37-2]

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S.S. "CHINA"

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Those who have suffered year after year with Rheumatism will be glad to hear of a remedy that has proved an absolute specific. There are no conditions of Rheumatism, no matter how severe, nor from what cause, that cannot immediately be relieved, and permanently cured by LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM. People who have tried a hundred remedies, liniments, and doctors are apt to be resigned to their fate. They come to believe that there is no such thing as a cure for Rheumatism. They have been disappointed so many times that another trial seems almost useless. To all such we say, try LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM faithfully and patiently, and you will soon rejoice at the return of your precious health. Many a person has cured through LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM by the use of a single bottle, others have used from 2 to 6 bottles to obtain the same result. In only very rare and exceedingly obstinate cases were more than 6 bottles necessary.

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25-14

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Each Capsule bears the name.

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Sold by all Chemists.

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HONGKONG ... "SHAOHSING" ... On 6th Mar. 11 A.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO ... "OHIO" ... On 6th Mar. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI ... "SUNNING" ... On 6th Mar. 4 P.M.
AMOI and SHANGHAI ... "HOIHO" ... On 8th Mar. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI ... "SHANTUNG" ... On 11th Mar. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI ... "NGCHOW" ... On 14th Mar. Noon.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO ... "TAMING" ... On 21st Mar. Noon.
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Colombo	1917	Str. from Colombo	1917	1917

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All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
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Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
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SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, BANGORANG, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE & BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

MOJI and KOBE ... TOTOMI MARU ... MONDAY, 12th Mar.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA ... NIKKO MARU ... FRIDAY, 16th Mar., at 10 A.M.

SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA ... TOYORA MARU ... SATURDAY, 24th Mar.

YOKOHAMA ... FUSHIMI MARU ... THURSDAY, 15th Mar., at 11 A.M.

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JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

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NIPPON MARU	11,000—15 knots	SATUR., 24th Mar.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	MON., 2nd April.
PERSEA MARU	9,000—14 knots	MON., 16th April.
KOREA MARU	18,000—13 knots	SATUR., 28th April.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000—18 knots	SATUR., 12th May.

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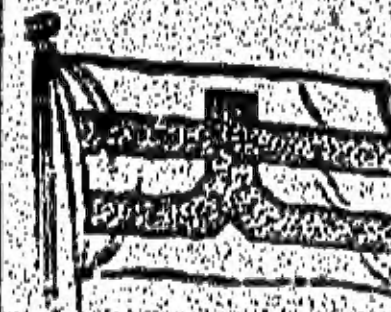
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